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India's Freedom Struggle Shows Way To World Peace

NEHRU RECOMMENDS GANDHIAN WAY TO U. N.

Address To General Assembly After Mexican Resolution Is Adopted

EVATT AND HECTOR MCNEIL PRAISE INDIAN PREMIER'S SPEECH

PARIS, November 3. (Reuter): Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India, in an historic address to the General Assembly of the United Nations said that India's independence was won because "we had decided neither to submit to evil, no matter what happened, nor to be afraid of the consequences".

INDIA GIVES THE LEAD

THE PRINCIPLES UNDERLYING INDIA'S STRUGGLE AND VICTORY, HE TOLD THE DELEGATES OF THE 48 NATIONS, COULD BE APPLIED TO THE TROUBLES OF THE WORLD TODAY.

Road To Peace

Praising the Mexican resolution which the Assembly had just passed, calling on the Great Powers to resolve their differences, Pandit Nehru said that if the Assembly followed it up, it would go a long way along the road to peace and the solution of the problems before it.

Floodlights from all parts of the beautiful gold and rose coloured chamber of the Palais de Chaillot concentrated on Pt. Nehru—a solitary figure seated on a gold chair 15 feet below the Presidential dais in the centre of the platform.

Evatt Welcomes Nehru

In impressive silence, the President, Dr. Evatt, rose and said, "I have the very greatest pleasure in asking the Prime Minister of India to address the General Assembly". There was a burst of warm applause.

Pt. Nehru moved forward to the Speaker's desk, and in quiet, well-modulated voice delivered the speech which time had permitted him no opportunity to commit to paper.

The Assembly, in attentive silence, followed the Indian Prime Minister's closely reasoned discourse to its close, before expressing its appreciation in cordial applause.

It was commented afterwards that in a morning when United Nations quarters were pre-occupied almost exclusively with the results of the United States Presidential election, the muster of all the Assembly's biggest figures to hear Prime Minister Nehru was the more significant.

Pt. Nehru said he was grateful for the opportunity they had given him to address that great Assembly.

"I FEEL A LITTLE EMBARRASSED AND A LITTLE OVERWHELMED BY THIS OCCASION, BECAUSE THIS ASSEMBLY REPRESENTS THE WORLD COMMUNITY, AND WHETHER WE, WHO ARE PRESENT HERE, ARE BIG MEN AND WOMEN, OR SMALL, WE REPRESENT A MIGHTY CAUSE, AND SOMETHING OF THE GREATNESS OF THAT CAUSE FALLS UPON US AND MAKES US FOR THE MOMENT GREATER THAN WE ARE.

DIFFICULT PROBLEMS

"We are dealing with intricate and difficult problems, and I would not venture on this occasion to say anything about these great problems that confront us.

"You carry the burden and the sorrows of the world, but I have often wondered whether, in dealing with these problems, the approach normally made to them is the right one or not.

Pt. Nehru proceeded: "Your aim is clear, and yet, in looking at that aim, we lose ourselves often in smaller matters and forget the main objectives. Sometimes it seems that the objective itself gets a little clouded and lesser objectives are before us.

GREAT LEADER'S TEACHINGS

"I come from a country which after a long struggle though that struggle was peaceful, attained her freedom and her independence. In those long years of struggle we were taught by our Great Leader never to forget not only the objectives but also the methods by which we achieved them. Always he laid stress on the fact that it was not enough merely for the objective to be good. It was equally important that the means to attain those objectives should be good.

"It is important we should remember that the best of objectives may not be reached if our eyes are bloodshot and our minds are clouded with passion.

"Therefore, it becomes essential for a while to think more of how we are doing things rather than what we are aiming at.

"This Assembly took shape after

(Continued on Page 7)

NEHRU CREATES U.N. HISTORY

Evatt And McNeil Praise Indian Premier's Speech

PARIS, Nov. 3, (Reuter): Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru of India today created United Nations history, writes Fraser Wighton, Reuter's Political Correspondent.

He is the first Prime Minister, other than the constitutional head of a State, who has been honoured by an invitation specially to address the General Assembly.

High United Nations quarters consider that the United Nations in creating this precedent, was fully justified by Pandit Nehru's personal appearance

EVATT'S TRIBUTE

Dr. Herbert Evatt, President of the General Assembly who was the moving spirit in arranging the Indian Prime Minister's appearance, afterwards told Reuter: "It has been a privilege for the Assembly to hear so great a man, so great a lover of peace, so eloquent a speaker not only for Asia but for the world".

Dr. Evatt added that he was assured that Pandit Nehru's address had created a deep impression upon the Assembly.

British Minister of State, Mr. Hector McNeill, told Reuter "It was an arresting, stimulating speech which was particularly valuable because it reminded the Assembly that there is an Asian way of looking at world questions.

"It also reminded the Assembly of the place of this great emerging country India in the development of world culture".

The spirit of these tributes was reflected in other United Nations quarters, including the Middle East Delegations.

Sheik Hafiz Wahba, Saudi Arabian Ambassador in London, commented: "A particularly fine speech, and of great importance in reflecting that Europe is not everything in the world, and that there is also an Asia. I feel it must have produced an excellent impression upon the Assembly"

LABANON MINISTER IMPRESSED

Prime Minister Riad el Solh of the Lebanon observed: "I was greatly impressed".

United States Secretary of State, Mr. George Marshall, who heard Pandit Nehru speak, adhered to the custom of his delegation in refraining from personal comment.

Most of the world statesmen at U.N.O.—including Mr. Marshall and M. Andrei Vyshinsky, Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister— were present when the Indian Prime Minister amid warm applause, made his appearance before the great Assembly

Nehru To Reach Cairo Today

PARIS, Nov 3, (Reuter): Prime Minister Nehru of India who left Orly airport, Paris, this afternoon, is due at Cairo at 12-25 p.m. (Indian standard time) tomorraw, Thursday.

His aircraft was approximately half an hour behind estimated departure time when he left Orly.

The Prime Minister's Secretary said Pandit Nehru would adhere to his original programme and leave Cairo on Friday by Air India International, reaching Bombay the same night. From Bombay he would take the Air Inda Viking service in the early morning of Saturday, November 6, for New Delhi.

Pandit Nehru was seen off at Orly airport by most of the leading members of the Indian delegation.

RAZVI TO BE TRIED

Material Against Razakar Leader Being Collected

SECUNDERABAD, (Dn.) Nov. 3, (UPI)—Materials to put Kasim Razvi, the Razakar Chief, on trial are still being collected and investigations are continuing in this direction, it is learnt.

Some time may yet elapse before he is tried. It is not yet been decided whether he will be tried in the State or outside the State. That he will be tried by a Special Judge of reputation is, however, a settled fact.

Standstill Agreement May Be Extended

HYDERABAD (Dn.) Nov. 3 (UPI)—The stand-still agreement governing relations between Indian Union and Hyderabad which expires on November 30 is likely to be extended with necessary modifications till the Constituent Assembly of the State decides the permanent relationship.

At the recent conference on Hyderabad, the question of an Interim arrangement to conduct the relations between India and Hyderabad after the lapse of the stand-still agreement was one of the main items. No decision was taken at the Conference and it is understood that many proposals in this respect, including one of extending the standstill agreement after its expiry on November 30, are under consideration.

Gandhi Memorial Fund

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Collections to Mahatma Gandhi National Memorial Fund from the Bombay City amounted to Rs. 14,54,486-15-10 upto this afternoon.

Great Load On My Back, Says Sardar

NAGPUR, Nov. 3, (UPI): Quite an amusement was caused this afternoon when His Excellency, Mr. Mangaldas Pakwasa, Chancellor of the Nagpur University while conferring the Honoris Causa degree of the Doctor of Laws on Sardar Patel, the acting Prime Minister of India charged the Sardar thus. "I charge you that ever in your life and conversation you show yourself worthy of the same".

This charging by the Chancellor in the usual form came after the Dean of the Faculty of Law, Nagpur University, presented the Sardar to the Chancellor as having been "adjudged by the authorities of the Nagpur University to be fit in all respects for the Degree of Doctor of Laws Honoris Causa".

Sardar Patel who was quick to appreciate the comic aspect of the form, replied that he had never accepted any free gift, but he did it now on account of the love of the people of this province for him. By asking him to prove himself worthy of the Degree ever in his life, they had put a great load which he would have to carry on his shoulders all his life. They should, he added, have thought more before taking the decision and asked themselves if the free gift was being conferred on a proper person. All the same the Sardar hoped that with their blessings and God's grace he would be able to discharge the responsibility with which he had been charged.

(SEE PAGE 5)

Marshall To Resign

NEW YORK, Nov. 3, (Reuter): New York radio reports from Paris said today that Mr. George C. Marshall, United States Secretary of State, will resign on January 20, regardless of the outcome of the election, according to an informed American United States delegation source.

Mr. Marshall, commenting on reports that he would resign on January 20, declared in Paris: "I have made no statement whatever. I have, on numerous occasions, expressed my sincere desire to retire from public service".

NEW JOB?

PARIS, Nov. 3, (UPI): Strong rumours are current here about the appointment of U. S. Secretary of State, Mr. Marshall, who may go out of office as a result of the Presidential election as the Supreme Commander of the land, sea and air forces of the seven Atlantic Alliance nations, when the treaty is signed early next year.

He will have far wider powers than ever wielded before by any military commander, and will have authority in peace and war over the Chiefs of Staff of all the signatory Powers.

PANDIT NEHRU IN PARIS

India's Prime Minister had a crowded programme in Paris. Among the highlights of his stay was a reception given in his honour by Smti Vijayalakshmi Pandit, Leader of the Indian Delegation to the United Nations Assembly. Picture taken at the reception shows Smti. Vijayalakshmi and Pt. Nehru receiving a distinguished guest.

Purchase Of Indian Cotton By Britain

AGREED FORM OF CONTRACT ESSENTIAL

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The statement made by Sir Colin Garbett and Mr. W. J. Clarke, representatives of the U.K. Raw Cotton Commission, who are now in Bombay, to the effect that they are primarily interested in establishing contacts with the Indian shippers and that they do not intend to open any negotiations or discuss terms of contract for purchase of Indian cotton does not seem to have found favour with the cotton trade of the city.

EVOLVE FORM OF CONTRACT

Several cotton magnates of the city, when interviewed by a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" expressed the opinion that the object which the Commission had in view would be greatly facilitated if its members realised that until a form of contract was evolved on terms acceptable to both the parties there was very little likelihood of the success of their mission.

It was further pointed out that the qutstion regarding the terms of contract for purchase of Indian cotton had been under consideration by authorities in India since the latter half of 1946. Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, President of the East India Cotton Ascosiation, had also discussed it the Raw Cotton Commission in London in June last. As no agreement was reached the Government of India had taken up with the High Commissioner for the U. K. in India the main points regarding insurance and payment terms of the new form of Contract proposed by the Raw Cotton Commission Meanwhile the East India Cotton Association advised the shippers not to commit themselves to the terms proposed by the Commission pending result of the negotiations.

AGREEMENT ESSENTIAL

The Raw Cotton Commission, it was further stated, had recently purchased 15,000 bales of C. P. No. 1 cotton from shippers in India on the new terms contract as barter in exchange for 10,000 bales of Sudan cotton. In view of the negotiations which were still pending, the Government of India had made it a condition that shippers should secure the recommendations of the East India Cotton Association before grant of necessary license. However, as this business was done before the Trade was notified of this position, the Association recommended the issue of necessary licenses for that business, with intimation to each shipper that "in the meantime the terms of contract in force before September 1 last, should be observed". The old-term contract being temporary war-time contract was accepted as a 'fait accompli' in view of the fact that the Board of Trade was disinclined to alter the conditions, particularly when a Raw Cotton Commission was about to be established to task over the functions exercised by them. Now that the bulk purchase of Indian cotton for U.K. rested with the Raw Cotton Commission, it was necessary that for the new terms there should be complete agreement between the controlling authorities in India and England.

CHINESE CABINET RESIGNS

Sequel To Failure Of Economic Policy

NANKING, Nov. 3. (Reuter): The Chinese Cabinet headed by Premier Wong Wen-Hao resigned today.

The Cabinet decision for collective resignation was adopted at today's meeting of the Executive Yuan.

Despite Wong Hao's appeal to the members of the Cabinet that they should remain at their posts respective of what action he himself was taking, the members resolved to join him in resignation.

The Cabinet Secretariat was entrusted with the task of drafting the document of resignation, which will be submitted to President Chiang Kai Shek after it has been signed by all the Ministers.

GOVERNMENT'S FAILURE

Wong Wen Hao and his Finance Minister Wang Yun Wu, announced their resignation on Monday because of the failure of the Government's economic policy and currency reform

Mr. Wong formed his Cabinet in May after China's first constitutional election.

India To Import Foreign Cloth

300 MILLION YARDS TO ARRIVE FROM JAPAN

(From Our Correspondent)
AHMEDABAD, Nov. 3.

It is gathered that prospects of imports of foreign cloth, particularly, from Japan and Britain are very bright. About 300 million yards of cloth will arrive at Bombay port before the end of December from Japan, where prices are declining.

Owing to disturbed conditions in Burma and Malaya, some British goods booked originally for those countries are likely to be imported to India.

CLOTH PRODUCTION SCHEME

It is reliably learnt that Government have circulated a scheme to the mills about the production of cloth. This scheme will come into force from December 1. Details are not known but it is stated that only 16 wearable varieties will be allowed to be manufactured.

TRUMAN ELECTED PRESIDENT AGAIN

Dewey Concedes Surprise Victory In U. S. Elections

DEMOCRATS SWEEP INTO POWER IN BOTH HOUSES OF CONGRESS

NEW YORK, November 3. (Reuter): Mr. Harry S. Truman was today re-elected President of the United States for four years, and the Democrats were also swept into power in both Houses of Congress in one of the most sensational upsets in American history.

REPUBLICAN GOVERNOR THOMAS E. DEWEY CONCEDED MR. TRUMAN'S VICTORY IN THIS PHOTO-FINISH ELECTION AT 4-15 P.M. (G.M.T.) (9-45 P.M. I.S.T.)—AFTER THE WORLD HAD BEEN KEPT WAITING FOR NEARLY 12 HOURS.

The chances of 64-year-old Democrat Mr. Truman had been rated as hopeless by all the political prophets, but he himself had always professed complete confidence in the result.

CONGRESS LINEUP

Congress results were still not final, but latest returns indicated this line-up:

SENATE: 54 Democrats and 42 Republicans—required majority 49.

House of Representatives: 246 Democrats, 188 Republicans and one American Labour—required majority 218.

The Republicans had been in the majority in both Houses of Congress since 1946.

DEWEY CONGRATULATES TRUMAN

Governor Dewey, who saw his White House hopes dwindle for the second time as election results poured in through the night, conceded the election in a telegram to Mr. Truman, saying: "My heartiest congratulations to you on your election and every good wish for a successful administration, and I urge all Americans to unite behind you in support of every effort to keep the nation strong and establish peace in the world".

NECK AND NECK RACE

Voting figures had run neck and neck through some 12 hours of counting before Mr. Dewey finally conceded.

At that time, Mr. Truman was leading in 28 States, carrying between them 304 electoral voters. Required to win are 266 votes.

Mr. Dewey was leading in 16 States with 189 electoral votes.

Four minutes before Governor Dewey's Secretary announced the Republican candidate had conceded, the Democratic National candidate issued a statement claiming victory for Mr. Truman. Senator MacGrath paid tribute to American Labour, declaring the Labour vote as a big influence in the Democratic victory.

THOMAS E. DEWEY
He sat all night in vain.

DEWEY'S LAST HOPE FADES

The last Republican hope that Mr. Dewey might nose out the President in the electoral vote, even though he was trailing well behind in popular voting, apparently faded with the late California returns, which put Mr. Truman ahead in that State.

Mr. Dewey surprised reporters by failing to make a personal appearance to concede the defeat and to talk to the newspapermen.

Instead, he sent the message down from his hotel suite by his press secretary, Mr. Hagerty.

TAKING DEFEAT HARD

Reporters got the impression that Governor Dewey—who was beaten by President Roosevelt in 1944—was taking the defeat hard. He has appeared for some years to regard himself as a man of destiny, who ultimately was fated to rise to the highest political office in the country.

After he won the nomination this year—the first Republican ever to be given a second chance after losing the first try—Mr. Dewey was convinced that he would win the election and go to the White House.

TRUMAN "WILDLY HAPPY"

At Kansas City, President Truman was said to be "wildly happy" shaking hands with reporters, throwing his

(Continued on Page 7)

HARRY S. TRUMAN
He falsified political prophets.

Score-Board

NEW YORK, Nov. 3 (Reuter): This was how the national election picture looked at 7-5 p.m. G.M.T. (00.35 I.S.T) today.

Presidency: Mr. Truman leading in 28 States with 304 electoral votes; Mr. Dewey ahead in 16 with 189; needed to win, 266.

Thurmond had 28 votes in Alabama, Mississippi, and South Carolina and was leading in Louisiana, which has 10 votes.

Senate elected: Democrats 20 (including President Republican seats in Delaware, Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Oklahoma, West Virginia and Wyoming); Republicans seven. Including holdovers the Democrats had 50 senators (a majority), the Republicans 40.

House elected—Democrats 245 (a majority, net gain 66) Republicans 148 net loss 65) American Labour one (loss of one, New York).

Governors elected—Democrats 30 (including 8 chairs now held by Republicans in Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Montana and Ohio.

Republicans 12 (including one now held by a Democrat in Utah.

In the only governorship race still in doubt—in Washington—the Republicans lead.

TRUMAN'S SUPPORT

The State in which Mr Truman led were Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

Mr. Dewey was leading in Connecticut, Delaware, Indiana, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota and Vermont.

Mr. Thurmond was in front in Alabama, South Carolina, Mississippi and Louisiana.

Returns at 6-30 p.m. G.M.T. (00.00 I.S.T.) from 118,807 of the country's 135,858 precincts showed the popular vote to be:—

Truman	20,308,873
Dewey	18,700,581
Wallace	953,674
Thurmond	750,718
Total	40,783,846

DEWEY RETIRES AFTER SITTING UP ALL NIGHT

NEW YORK, Nov. 3 (UPA): Governor and Mrs. Thomas Dewey retired at 8-30 a.m. after sitting up all night for the returns, but at 10 a.m. a spokesman at Dewey Headquarters said the Republican presidential candidate would be awakened when the complete Ohio returns are in and that a statement probably would be issued then.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD

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To be paid in advance

MATRIMONIAL

Matches for Muslim Officer 30 years and a rich, pretty, educated Muslim virgin. 5155, Sadar Bazar, Delhi (9776)

Wanted a beautiful slim girl for a cultured Hindu youth of 26, well settled in life. Caste no consideration. Apply Box No. 9778 "Bombay Chronicle".

Matches for a youngman income Rs. 5000/- p.m. and for a pretty Graduate lady 22 years. Enquire "Amar Sandesh" C/o G.P.O. Bombay. (9758)

Match for Hindoo, Gujrathi speaking girl. 18. Write: Post Box 4014, Bombay—7. (9755A)

SOCIAL

"Social Circle"—Both sex members. Particulars 0-5-0 stamps— Post Box 4014 Bombay —7. (9755)

SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted Assistant by respectable Businessman to arrange for Finance — short-term loans and or investment in Business—Decent remuneration will be paid. Apply with full particulars to Post Office Box No. 631 Bombay. (9772)

Wanted a Statistician, who knows the statistics to be taken out as wanted by Government for Textile Industries. Apply Box No. 1987 "Bombay Chronicle".

Gentlemen good financially and having taste and experience or experienced men with them in Life Insurance business to work as an Organiser, Manager, Secretary or Chairman for 14 years old insurance company. May apply to Box No. 1988 "Bombay Chronicle"

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Homoeopathy—Best Correspondence Course. For prospectus apply Grace Medical Mission, Mavelikara, Travancore. 107

MEDICAL ADLET

Hysteria and Epilepsy (Fit) Wonderful Experienced Herb Saintly Gift of Chitrakot. At the time of fit the medicine should be entered in both the holes of the nose and after sneezing a dead black worm will come out and the patient will be cured for ever. Shiree Mahatma Tiyagi Baba, Ansuiya Ashram, Chitrakot (Banda) U.P. (9768)

BUSINESS FOR SALE

For Sale running Oil Mill at Karanja District Akola with land and building 5 expellers, two big Engines, Boilers, Decarticators and lot of other stores and parts can be seen by appointment. Send offers to National Automobiles, Hazratganj, Lucknow. (2079)

AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents and Stockists for our Horn & Pearl Button. J. Smith & Co P.O. Box No. 2209, Calcutta. (9766)

Wanted respectable and influential Agents to sell the remaining Shares of M/s. Aryan Silk and Cotton Mills Ltd 12, Chowringhee Square, Calcutta, a progressive national concern earning profits. Apply sharp to Managing Agents. 8472

MACHINERY WANTED

Wanted— Ten Ton Diesel Crane with 30' boom like the one used by the Port Trust, Bombay. Apply with specifications and Best Offer. to Box No. 2042 "Bombay Chronicle."

MACHINERY FOR SALE

Visit —Associated Machine and Tool Company's Showroom at 130, Medows Street, Bombay, where various kinds of machinery electrical equipments and engineering tools are displayed (7430)

LOANS & MORTGAGES

Loans arranged on very easy terms. Apply sharp to Mr. G. S. Monga, Post Box No 119 Baroda. (9688)

MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

Wanted large quantity P. G. Red Oxide. Box No. 9777 "Bombay Chronicle"

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Saltpetre in Bulk for Sale Rate Rs. 46/- F. O. B. Karachi. Interested parties. who need at Colombo, Hongkong & Mauritius are invited Apply to Pakistan Saltpetre Trading Corporation. Post Box No 486, Karachi 3 (9443)

Almost new Remington, Underwood standard and portable also noiseless typewriters going cheap. Contact Premier Typewriter Co., 235 Hornby Road, above Kemp & Co., Fort, Bombay 9780)

Assorted sizes of Milton Gramophone Mainsprings are now available from stock at competitive prices with attractive trade discounts Enquiries Solicited. Morgan Milton, Ltd., 43 Park Mansions, Park St. Calcutta 16. (1265)

Just arrived! Swiss Jacquard Art Silk fabrics! Seven alluring colours. 58" width. Lovely for curtains. Call at Raval Tiles and Marble Ltd., 97A, Queen's Road, Bombay 1. (6778A)

PUBLIC NOTICES

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY

TENDER NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the following and will be received in the General Manager's Office, East Indian Railway, 17, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta upto noon on 23-11-48.

Tender No. SP/F/Genl/46/Composition Board/Sheet 6 for supply of Hard Composition Boards suitable for panels of inside carriage Latrines 8' x 4' x 1/4" Eternite or similar quality.

Tender forms with full particulars may be obtained from the Office of the Controller of Stores, East Indian Railway, 17, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta on payment of Rs. 5/- per copy to the Treasurer, East Indian Railway, Calcutta and on production of his receipt when applying for the same. Firms outside Calcutta may however remit the amount to the Controller of Stores direct by money order.

No refund is permissible.

Sealed tenders delivered by hand should be presented for registration in the General Manager's Office and then put into the Tender Box outside the Dy. General Manager (Works) room by the Tenderer or his representatives. Tenderers' representative may be present at the time of opening of the tender in the room of Deputy General Manager (Works).

GENERAL MANAGER
(2084)

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY

TENDER NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the following and will be received in the Controller of Stores' Office, East Indian Railway, 17, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta upto noon on 30th Nov. '48.

Tender number SP/G/GB3/150/129/Est for supply of 10000 yds. Canvas Jute country 37" wide.

Tender forms with full particulars may be obtained from office of the Controller of Stores, East Indian Railway, 17, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta on payment of Rs. 2/- per copy to the Treasurer, East Indian Railway, Calcutta and on production of his receipt when applying for the same. Firms outside Calcutta may however remit the amount to the Controller of Stores direct by money order.

No refund is permissible.

Sealed tenders delivered by hand should be presented for registration in the Controller of Stores' Office and then put into the Tender Box outside the Controller of Stores room by the Tenderer or his representatives. Tenderers representative may present themselves at the time of opening of the tender in the room of Deputy Controller of Stores.

CONTROLLER OF STORES
(2081)

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY

TENDER NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the following and will be received in the General Manager's Office, East Indian Railway, 17, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta upto 30th November, 1948.

Tender No. S/UC/GB9/55/279 to 281/48 for the supply of Jercey woollen blue 30000 Nos.

Tender forms with full particulars may be obtained from the Office of the Controller of Stores, East Indian Railway, 17, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta on payment of Rs. 2/- per copy to the Treasurer, East Indian Railway, Calcutta and on production of his receipt when applying for the same. Firms outside Calcutta may however remit the amount to the Controller of Stores direct by Money Order.

No refund is permissible.

Sealed tenders delivered by hand should be presented for registration in the General Manager's room by the Tenderer or his representative. Tenderers' representatives may be present themselves at the time of opening of the tender in the room of Dy. General Manager (Works).

GENERAL MANAGER
(2080)

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

TENDER NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the following and will be received in the General Manager's Office, East Indian Railway, 17, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta upto noon on 23-11-48.

Tender No. SP F/Genl 46 Hardwood Boards Sheet 6 for supply of Boards Hardwood, Masonite, Blockboards, plywood or equal quality, size 8'x4'x3 8" and 3 4" thick.

Tender forms with full particulars may be obtained from the Office of the Controller of Stores, East Indian Railway, 17 Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta on payment of Rs. 5 - per copy to the Treasurer, East Indian Railway, Calcutta and on production of his receipt when applying for the same. Firms outside Calcutta may however remit the amount to the Controller of Stores direct by money order.

No refund is permissible.

Sealed tenders delivered by hand should be presented for registration in the General Manager's Office and then put into the Tender Box outside the Dy. General Manager (Works) room by the tenderer or his representatives. Tenderers' representative may be present at the time of opening of the tender in the room of Deputy General Manager (Works).

GENERAL MANAGER.
2083

PUBLIC NOTICES

PUBLIC NOTICE

ROUTE "D"

On and from MONDAY, the 8th November, 1948 the following will be the running of Route "D":-

ROUTE:- As at present.
HEADWAY:- Every 8 minutes.
FIRST & LAST BUS:-

Terminus	Mon. s-Fri. s		Saturdays		Sun.s & Hol.s	
	First	Last	First	Last	First	Last
Ballard Estate	8.16	20.00	8.16	15.20	No Service	
	6.20 20.10	8.11 23.20	6.20 15.30	8.11 23.20	6.20	23.20
Mahim	6.20	22.30	6.20	22.30	6.20	22.30

Bombay, 2098

PUBLIC NOTICE

ROUTE "N"

On and from MONDAY, the 8th November, 1948, the Bus Service Route "N":— will be extended to Worli D. D. Chawls.

ROUTE:— The Service will run in two parts:—

(a) MAIN SERVICE: As at present from Ballard Estate to Jacob Circle then it will run via Lal Baug, Currey Road, Fergusson Road to Worli D. D. Chawls.

A shuttle service also will operate between Lal Baug and Worli D. D. Chawls along the above route.

HEADWAY:— Between Ballard Estate and Worli D. D. Chawls... 9 minutes.
Between Lal Baug and Worli D. D. Chawls ... 4½ minutes.

FIRST AND LAST BUS:
Main Service: Ballard Estate/Bori Bunder to Worli D. D. Chawls

Terminus	Mon.'s.-Fri.'s		Saturdays		Sun.'s & Hol.'s	
	First	Last	First	Last	First	Last
Ballard Estate	8.13	18.25	8.13	15.16	No	Service
Bori Bunder	18.40	22.09	15.25	22.09	8.09	22.14
Worli D. D. Chawls	7.20	21.20	7.20	21.20	7.20	21.25

SHUTTLE SERVICE: Lal Baug, to Worli D. D. Chawls

Terminus	For the Week	
	First	Last
Lal Baug	6.00	23.03
Worli D. D. Chawls	6.15	23.21

NOTE:— The present Route "K" stands cancelled from the above date.

Bombay. (2096)

PUBLIC NOTICE.

ROUTE "A" & "E"

On and from MONDAY, the 8th November, 1948, the following will be the running of Route "A":—

ROUTE:— As at present.
HEADWAY:— Every 6 minutes.
FIRST & LAST BUS:.

Terminus	For the Week	
	First	Last
Colaba Station	6.30	23.00
Mahim	6.10	23.00

On and from MONDAY, the 8th November, 1948, the following will be the running of Route "E":—

ROUTE:— As at present
HEADWAY:— As at present
FIRST & LAST BUS:—

Terminus	For the week	
	First	Last
Museum	6.30	21.25
Malabar Hill	7.06	22.02

Bombay.
(2097)

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

TENDER NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the following and will be received in the Controller of Stores' Office, East Indian Railway, 17 Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta upto noon on 30-11-48.

Tender number S/NSC/48/2180 for supply of Hand Micro Telephone 200 Nos.

Tender forms with full particulars may be obtained from the Office of the Controller of Stores, East Indian Railway, 17 Netaji Subhas Road Calcutta on payment of Rs. 2/- per copy to the Treasurer, East Indian Railway, Calcutta and on production of his receipt when applying for the same. Firms outside Calcutta may however remit the amount to the Controller of Stores direct by money order.

No refund is permissible.

Sealed tenders delivered by hand should be presented for registration in the Controller of Stores' Office and then put into the Tender Box outside the Controller of Stores' room by the Tenderer or his representatives. Tenderers or their representative may be present at the time of opening of the tender in the room of Deputy Controller of Stores.

CONTROLLER OF STORES.
(2082)

G.I.P. RAILWAY—TENDERS

THE GENERAL MANAGER, G.I.P. Railway, invites tenders for the supply of overhead steel track structures (Kurla-Mankhurd Electrification) to various drawings. Tender form with drawings obtainable from the Controller of Stores, G.I.P. Railway, Gipstore Lane, Lower Parel, Bombay-13 at Rs. 7.- per set, not refundable. Money order or cash only. Closing date TUESDAY, the 23rd NOVEMBER, 1948 at 3 P.M. (S.T.)

2000

RECRUITMENT OF COMMISSIONED OFFICERS IN INDIAN ELECTRICAL & MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

1. APPLICATIONS are invited for appointment as Commissioned Officers in the Indian Electrical & Mechanical Engineering.

2. DURATION OF COMMISSION: 3 years extendable if willing and services required.

3. NATIONALITY: A candidate must be a national of the Dominion of India by birth or by domicile or the Ruler or a subject of a State which has acceded to the Dominion of India; (Non-Muslims of Pakistan who have migrated to India on or before 30th September 1948 with the intention of permanently settling down in India will be deemed to have acquired Indian domicile); a Gurkha subject of Nepal and any other person in whose favour a declaration of eligibility has been issued by the Ministries of Home Affairs and Defence. In order to obtain above declaration of eligibility candidates must write to the Ministries concerned and make a declaration expressing their intention to adopt Indian nationality.

4. AGE: Between 20 and 45 years.

5. QUALIFICATIONS: Either of the following:—

(i) Associate Membership of the Institution of Engineers or qualification that is accepted by the institution in exemption thereof, vide Gazette of India notification SB 97—1147, dated 5th April 1947.

(ii) Parts A & B of the Examination for Associate Membership of the Indian Institute of Engineers or such other examination as is accepted by the Institute in exemption thereof, vide Gazette of India Part I, Section I, dated 5th April 1947.

(iii) Degree in E & M or Wireless Engineering of a recognised University.

6. MEDICAL FITNESS: Must be medically fit for service in all parts of the world.

7. SELECTION: Will be made by an Army Headquarters Selection Board. Those called up for interview will receive 2nd Class travelling allowance.

8. PROMOTION: Selected candidates will be commissioned as 2 Lieutenants after a short period of Military training and will be eligible for the grant of higher acting ranks upto and including Lt.-Colonel according to suitability, experience and requirements of the service.

9. For further particulars and application forms please write to the Director of Mechanical Engineering, G. S. Branch, Army Headquarters, India, New Delhi, GHQ. P. O. to whom the applications duly completed will be sent.

10. Late date for receipt of applications is 30 Nov. 1948. Selection will start in order of the receipt of applications.

(2073)

PUBLIC NOTICES

CENTRAL PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

TENDER NOTICE

TENDERS are hereby invited from approved Central P.W.D. contractors for the following works:

(i) Erection of steel hangars S.H.: Providing flooring for Callendar Hamilton hangar at Santacruz, at an estimated cost of Rs. 70750/-. Earnest money of Rs. 3540/- must accompany tenders in receipted treasury challan.

(ii) Erection of steel hangars. Providing aprons and drains. Estimated amount Rs. 1,26,950/- Earnest money amounting to Rs. 6,350/- is to accompany tender in receipted treasury challan.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned upto 12 noon on 10-11-48 and opened on the same date at 12.30 p.m. Tender forms can be purchased during office hours from the office of the undersigned on a payment of Rs. 5/4/- each upto 9th Nov. '48.

Tenders containing any additional condition shall not be considered.

D. F. DAROGA
Executive Engineer,
Bombay Aviation Division No. I.,
Commerce House, Ballard Estate,
BOMBAY.

(2090)

THE BARSI LIGHT RAILWAY COMPANY LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England).

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of an Overseer in the grade Rs. 150-7-185-8-225 plus dearness allowance as per rules. The candidate must be a fully qualified Overseer. He also should be able to prepare working drawings and estimates for structural and permanent way works. Preference will be given to one who has worked in a Railway Engineering Department. Applications stating age and particulars of qualifications with copies of testimonials should reach the undersigned on or before 16th November, 1948.

A. W. BRUCE-JOY,
Agent & General Manager,
Barsi Light Railway Co., Ltd.
Kurduwadi,
22nd Oct. 1948.

1976

G.I.P. RAILWAY—TENDERS

THE GENERAL MANAGER, G.I.P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply of minerals such as bricks bath, glue commercial, dextrine powder, lime stone, napthaline balls, refractory material, sand moulding and whiting best for making putty, required for the period 1st February 1949 to 31st January, 1950. Tender form obtainable from the Controller of Stores' G.I.P. Railway Gipstore Lane, Lower Parel, Bombay—13, at Rs. 2/- per copy, not refundable. Money order or cash only. Closing date Tuesday the 30th November 1948 at 3 p.m. (S.T.)

2099

B.B. & C.I. RAILWAY

TENDER

THE GENERAL MANAGER, B.B. & C.I. Railway, invites tenders for the supply of certain Hardwood Timber for Broad Gauge Wagons. Tender forms can be had on application from the Controller of Stores, B.B. & C.I. Railway, Jacob Circle, Mahalaxmi, Bombay 11 on payment of Rs. 2/- per copy amount not refundable. Firms not on the approved list of tenderers should give their Banker's references. Tenders should be submitted in sealed covers to the Controller of Stores, B.B. & C.I. Railway, Jacob Circle, Mahalaxmi Bombay No. 11 on or before 23rd November, 1948.

2103

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

TENDER NOTICE

THE CONTROLLER OF STORES, Bombay Municipality (by order of the Municipal Commissioner) invites tenders for the supply of the following materials required during the year 1949-50:—

(1) Bolts and Nuts, Hex. head etc.; (2) Bolts and Nuts, snap head; (3) Brooms, Goa; (4) Brushes, paint; (5) Brushes, sweeping; (6) Canvas and Hessian cloth; (7) Charcoal and Firewood; (8) C.I. Rain water pipes, etc.; (9) Electric Fans, ceiling; (10) Electric fans, Table; (11) Rubber Hose, I. R. lined; (12) Chappals and Belts etc.; (13) Leather Hide; (14) Locks, brass and iron; (15) Locks galvd. for water meters; (16) Oils, linseed and Turpentine; (17) Packing Asbestos and cotton; (18) Rope coir and rubbing hand; (19) Rope, line cotton, etc.; (20) Shafts, wooden for picks and powras; (21) Cloth oil, etc.; (22) Boots, Ammunition; and (23) Hose Canvas.

Tender forms giving full particulars and conditions together with any other relevant information can be had from his office at 566, DeLisle Road, Byculla, on payment of prescribed charges on any working day except Saturday between 10 A.M. (B.T.) and 4 P.M. (B.T.) and on Saturdays between 10 A.M. (B.T.) and 1 P.M. (B.T.)

Tender forms will not be sent by V.P.P.

Tenders shall be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality, Fort, Bombay ON FRIDAY THE 26TH NOVEMBER, 1948 NOT LATER THAN 1 P. M. (B.T.)

Tenderers will quote rates exclusive of the sales tax which will be paid where admissible.

(2100)

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MUSTAFA HASAN B. KADRI has contracted to sell to our clients the undermentioned property:—

All persons having any claim to the said property by way of inheritance, gift, lease, lien, maintenance, mortgage, charge, sale, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned within 14 days from the date hereof. All other claims if any which are not so received will be considered as null, void and waived and the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claims.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or building standing thereon situate, lying and being on the Northside of Agiary Lane in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 425 Square Yards or thereabouts and entered in the books of the Collector of land Revenue under New Survey No. 1379, Cadastral Survey No. 1415 of Bhuleshwar Division and in those of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 758-760 Street Nos. 18-20, 22-24 and bounded on the East and North by a sweepers passage, on the West by the property called Nasakhana and on the South by Agiary Street.

Dated this 3rd day of November, 1948.

KANGA & CO.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

Readymoney Mansion,
Churchgate Street,
Fort, Bombay 1.

(2104)

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mrs. BHICAIJI DINSHA KHARAS, of Poona Parsi Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients.

ALL persons having any claim whatsoever against or to the said property are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at Alli Chambers, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY

ALL that piece of Leasehold land with buildings thereon at Matheran, Dist. Kolaba, Sub-district Karjat known as Saint Elmo, admeasuring 4 acres 8¼ Gunthas being Plot No. 17 and bounded, on the East by Government ground and Municipal Road, on the West by Lily Bungalow, on the North by Municipal Road and on the South by Jiwaji Hall Bungalow.

Dated this 30th day of October, 1948.

THAKORDAS DARU
HEMANY & CO.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

2101

AUCTION SALES

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS

M/s. GANDHI & CO., will under instructions from G.I.P. Rly. and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Indian Railways' Act IX of 1890, sell by Public Auction on 16th, 17th & 18th inst. at 11 A.M. (S.T.) at G.I.P. Railway, Wadi Bunder, Unclaimed Goods Office, the unclaimed goods including:— Sugar Sweeping, Bags of G. N. Seeds, Cotton Seeds, Castor Seed, Hirda, Cotton, Bidi Leaves, Brooms, Slates, Gunnies, Bangles, Catachue, Tea, Shoes, Chapals, Cycle Parts, Elec. Goods, Toilet, Medicines, Tins of Ghee Oil, Grease, Rose Water, E.I. Casks, C.P.E.I. Barrels, Goods, Locks Etc.

TERMS 50% Cash deposit and balance and delivery on or before 25-11-48.

GANDHI & CO.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

EXECUTOR AND TRUSTEE BUSINESS UNDERTAKEN

Copies of Conditions of Business obtainable at any office of the Bank

Local Head Offices
CALCUTTA-BOMBAY-MADRAS

and over 400 Branches and Sub-offices throughout India, Pakistan, Burma and Ceylon.

London Office
25, Old Broad Street

NEW CURE FOR COMMON COLD

Inhalation Of Penicillin Dust Achieves Remarkable Results

NEW YORK CITY, Nov. 1 There is an old saying about the common cold which would be more amusing if it were less pertinent. Treat a cold and it will last a fortnight. Do not treat it and it will last 14 days. And that despite the heroic efforts of science, has been just about the story for countless years of headaches, sniffles, hawking, coughing and related discomforts. But today thanks to the report of three Chicago physicians there is now hope for the some 130,000,000 Americans who annually have one or more colds. It is the inhalation of penicillin dust, a treatment with which its sponsors have had remarkable success.

Aside from its humanitarian aspects, the discovery, should it ultimately prove as efficacious as it now appears, will be a boon to industry. For industry suffers just as painfully in its pocketbook as does the victim in his clogged and throbbing head. The Department of Health has estimated that there will be 15,000,000 Colds in the city this year, with a loss of dol. 30,000,000,000 in wages. Another dol. 10,000,000 the Department days will be spent on cold cures that do not cure. And in the Nation, Dr. Louis I Dublin, statistician of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. has estimated that the American people will lose more than dol. 1,000,000 in doctor bills, medecine and lost production this year. The common cold, hitting 94 per cent of us at least once a year and 60 per cent of us two or three times, annually costs industry some 100,000,000 man days of work. It accounts for approximately one third of all absence from work due to illness. How wonderful, then, if penicillin dust really puts the heat on the cold. But the doctors who developed the new treatment, Louis Krasno, Paul S. Rhoades and Mary Karp are making no extravagant claims in their report in this month's American Medical Association Journal. They have been not so dogmatic in their statements. They have got their fingures crossed too. They are able however to report proudly the results obtained with a group of 357 patients treated since October 1946 for various respiratory ailments. Of the 169 treated for colds, 42 per cent were considered cured and 38 per cent were judged as three plus improved, which in our language, means a lot less sniffling.

Treatment

These people were suffering from the common cold and that over-all beat up feeling which doctors describe as general malaise. Most of them receive three inhalations of penicillin dust each day with instructions not to eat or drink for an hour following the treatment to avoid washing away the medication. Some were cured or vastly improved after only one inhalation, although the bulk required a number of inhalations. Others in the group of 357, suffering from more serious respiratory ailments, received more extensive treatment. Nearly all had at least moderate improvement while the majority ranged from decided improvement to cured. A plastic inhaler for both nose and mouth has been developed so you can undergo the simple treatment at home or in the office. Both the inhaler and penicillin cartridges are available at drug stores. But and this is important, penicillin must not be taken unless prescribed by a doctor. In fact, the stores won't sell it unless you have a prescription. And so, after all these years, science may be getting the upper hand as a disease which, despite its triffling quality, has disrupted industry and barried the best of our medical men. (P. G. Krishnayya's Service.)

U. S. REBUILDING OLD GERMANY

General Clay's Policy Comes For Criticism From American Publicist

NEW YORK CITY, Nov. 1: Politically, in Germany, we are pretty silly-pretty foolish, War-Mutual commentator and the ablest American reporter on Germany for many years, William L. Shire said in his first report since returning from Europe. "We Americans, as is natural, are wonderful at building up an economy, our own or say Germany's . . . The recovery there is really sensational. At the same time, Shirer observed, we are building up the same old Germany, the same old Germans who launched and almost won two World Wars. The effect in Germany and in Europe of some of recent actions has been, Shirer remarked, deplorable, some think, disastrous. First of all, there was General Clay's decision to commute life sentence of the so-called Ministress of Buchenwarld, Ilse Koch and to review the death sentence of some Nazis (13), including 17 who were convicted of murdering unarmed American War prisoners at Malmedy during the Battle of the Bulge. I asked General cley, continued Shirer why he let off the Koch woman so easily and he replied frankly that he had read every word of evidence in the trial and did not think it warranted a life sentence. Of his sincerity, there is no doubt. His judgment however is debatable. The American people, Shirer explained, have has a hard time convincing the German people that the Nazi atrocities were as bad as we found them to be. They were beginning to believe us, but when they hear from Army officers that much of the evidence in the atrocity trial was rumor or hearsay and that our courts were swayed by emotional prejudices, now they say: So you were lying, too. And the Nazis were not such beasts after all." Secondly, General Clay says he has nearly completed plans to return control of the Ruler to German hands. What happened, asked Shirer, to the Allied plan to put control of the Ruhr in the hands of international body so that the Germans never again could use the Ruhr coal and steel to wage aggressive wars?—(P. G. Krishnayya's Service.)

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PHOTOGRAPHS!
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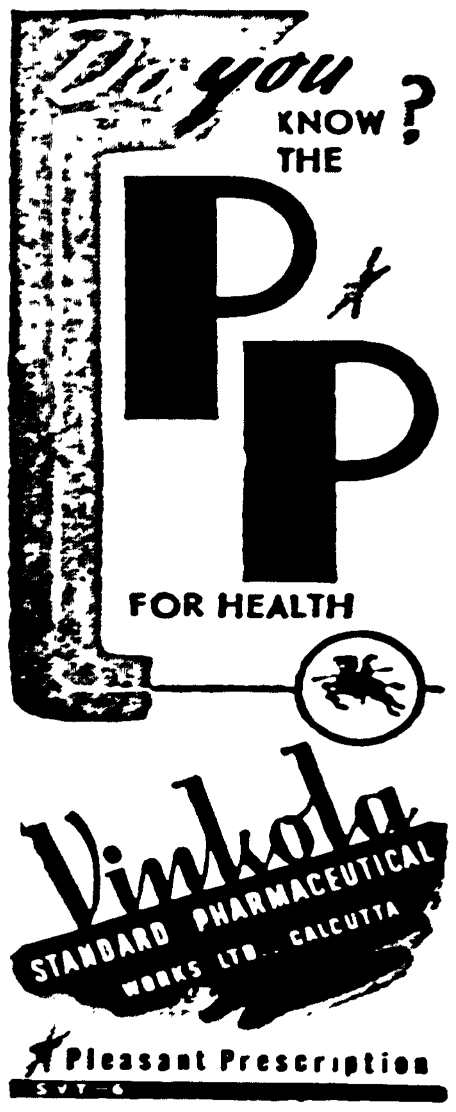
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STANDARD PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS LTD., CALCUTTA
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SABYASACHI
AT
EXCELSIOR
Daily 3-30, 6-30, 9-30
Plans open
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CITY & SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Kartik Shud 3 2005
Muslim Mohurram 2, 1368
Parsi: Khordad 3, 1318
Sunrise 6-40 a.m. Sunset 18-04 p.m.
Hightide 01-50, 13-34
Lowtide 07-52, 19-39

Today's Engagements

B.P.C.C.: An urgent meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held today (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. at the Congress House.

THE BOMBAY UNION OF JOURNALISTS: Dr. Rammonohar Lohia will address members of the union on 'The Foreign Scene' at the Club of the Union, Prospect Chambers Annexe, Hornby Road, at 5-30 p.m. today. (Thursday.)

Y.W.C.A. BOMBAY: Opening of annual Joyland Carnival by Her Excellency Rani Lady Maharaj Singh at 4 p.m. today, on ground adjoining Y.W.C.A.

CHARITY SHOW in aid of Education Fund of B.H.M.M. Sangha Kangan, starring: Ashok Kumar, Leela Chitnis and other at New West End (Lamington Road) on 7th Nov. (Sunday) at 9-30 a.m. Tickets available at theatre from 8-30 a.m. on Sunday Rates. Rs. 3/14/-, 2/8/-, 2/-, 1/-, -/10/6.

KASHMIR AID COMMITTEE: Under the auspices of the All-India Women's Conference the Kashmir Aid Committee is organizing a cinema on the morning on Sunday the 7th November at the 'New Empire" Theatre. The film to be exhibited is "Kid from Brooklyn" which is a popular Danny Kaye picture. The tickets are Rs. 3/-, Rs. 2/8/-, Rs. Rs. 2/- and Rs. 1/- The -8- tickets have been paid for by an anonymous doner for free distribution amongs poor children.

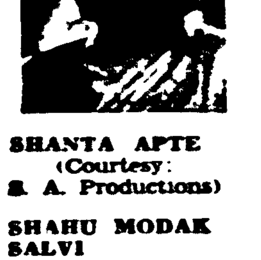
Thre lucky prixes include a Tea Set presented by M/s Gazdars-Jewelelrs—24 H.M. V. records of the winner's choice presented by M/s His Masters Voice, and a beautiful Kashmir Silk Sari presented by Mrs: Manak Kirpalani.

At present the tickets are being sold by Mrs: M. Bhavani (Phone: 42337) and Mrs.: D.R.D. Wadia (Phone: 43384). Tickets can be had on Friday the 5th and Saturday the 6th at the "New Empire'

THE FRIENDS OF SOVIET UNION: The Soviet Exhibition "30 Years of the Land of Soviets" at Podar College, Matunga continues upto 7th November (daily 3 p.m. to 9 p.m. and also in the morning on Sunday.)

Arranged in seven sections the exhibition covers (1) The First Years of Revolution; (2) Soviet State Structure; (3) Industrial Development; (4) Collective Farms; (5) Distribution of National Income; (6) Culture for Masses; and (7) Soviet Peoples Victory over Fascism and the change over to reconstruction for peace.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER: The Municipal Commissioner will meet the elected members of Wards Nos. 22 and 23 on Friday, the 5th November 1948, at 7-51 a.m. (Bombay Time), i.e. at 8-30 a.m. (Standard time) at Tripartite Road Junction Tokarsi Jivraj Road and go round with them in the Wards


TOMORROW GRAND GALA OPENING
At 3-30 p.m.
Director WINAYAK'S
DYNAMIC SOCIAL that LAYS BARE THE HEART OF A WOMAN
PRODUCTIONS
Mandir
Director WINAYAK
SHANTA APTE (Courtesy: S. A. Productions)
SHAHU MODAK
SALVI
Baby NANDA
Lata, Vijaya
Jankidas
and
WINAYAK
Also at SHOLAPUR Meena Talkies
From TOMORROW at
SWASTIK
Daily 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30
Sun. Mat. at 12-30
Ad. Booking: 10 to 12 and 4 to 6
A PRATIBHA Release.

Just sheer CONCENTRATED goodness— that's BOVRIL!
Make yourself a steaming, savoury cup of Bovril, and feel its invigorating effect. See how it revives flagging energies, and keeps you up to the mark. There's much virtue in Bovril, as well as a delicious flavour.
THE IDEAL STIMULANT FOR THE JADED

EXPANSION OF AIR INDIA SERVICE

Eastern Link Scheme

BOMBAY Wednesday:

A scheme for the expansion of the Air-India International service to provide an Eastern route to Burma, Siam, Malaya and China, subsequently linking up with Australia, is under the active consideration of the Directors of the company. The Eastern air link is receiving immediate attention, and the scheme is likely to be brought into operation in the near future. This fact was revealed by Mr. N. C. Ghosh, Government of India Representative on the Board of Directors, at the statutory meeting of the company today.

Mr. Ghosh said at the meeting that there was no need for despondency with regard to the future of the company. There was vast scope for increased frequency of flights to Europe, especially as the traffic to foreign countries had increasew. Moreover, the shares of the company were held jointly by the public and the Government of India, with 50 per cent of the shares vested in Government. No misgivings therefore need be entertained so afr as the fuure continuance of the company was concerned.

With regard to the general standard of the service, Mr. Ghosh stated, that Air-India International had been true to the highest principles of a public utility concern. On his recent visit to England, Sir Ben Lockspieser had paid it an unsolicited compliment and had told Mr. Ghosh that the service compared very favourably with its foreign contemporaries, but in the opinion of that British Scientist and aeronautics expert, the service was the best.

KELKAR'S PORTRAIT UNVEILED

Mr. Navre's Tribute

(From Our Correspondent)
VILE PARLE, Nov.3.

Unveiling a portrait of the late Mr. N. C. Kelkar, the celebrated Marathi author and journalist at the Tilak Mandir, Vile Parle, on Monday night, Mr. S. S. Navre, editor of the "Prabht" paid a glowing tribute to the illustrious son of Maharastha who for many years edited the "Kesari" with grace and distinction. He was the political heir and successor of the late Lokamanya Tilak and served the Congress with zeal and devotation for many years till 1930. The late Mr. Kelkar made a great contribution to Marathi literature in almost every field, history, philosophy, drama and light fiction.

Prof. M. A. Karandikar who also addressed the gathering, said that Mr. Kelker was very much misunderstood by his contemporaries although they gave him full credit for his scholarship and integrity of character. He urged his young friends to follow in his footsteps and serve the country to the best of their ability.

ERECT BAND STAND AT SHIVAJI PARK

Residents' Petition To Mayor

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

A request that a band stand should be erected at Shivaji Park and that band and Indian orchestral music performances should be provided for the benefit of the public has been made, in a petition to the Mayor of Bombay, by representatives of a number of public organisations living in the area.

It has been pointed out that while there are a number of bandstands in the southern part of the city, there is none in the northern part, although the population here has been increasing by leaps and bounds. It is suggested that the Shivaji Park which is the biggest open space in the north is the most popular public resort, and therefore, the most suitable site for the erection of a band stand.

Dr. Raut, a Municipal corporator from the area has given notice of a resolution calling upon the Municipality to erect a band stand.

MR. V. L. MEHTA

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Mr. Vaikunth L. Mehta, Minister for Finance, Co-operation and Village Industries, will leave Bombay for Vita (Satara district) on November 5 and return on November 7.

ANNOUNCEMENT

IS HEREBY GIVEN that THEOSOPHY SCHOOL for children, young people and adults commences its new season activities on Saturday, the 6th of November. All are cordially invited to take advantage of this opportunity for the energization of the mind and the ennobling of character. Hours: 4-30 to 5-45 p.m. on ALL SATURDAYS.

THE UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS
51, Mahatma Gandhi Road,
Fort, Bombay.

SEE PRITHVIRAJ in
PATHAN
FRIDAY 5TH 9-30 A.M.
DEEWAR
SAT. 6TH 9-30 A.M.
GHADDAAR
(TRAITOR)
SUN. 7TH 9-30 A.M.
Plans Open. Book Now.
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
NOTE.—Babes in Arms also Full Tickets.

WEATHER

WEATHER SUMMARY

POONA, Nov. 3, (API): Following is the daily weather summary for Wednesday, the 3rd November, 1948.

The Bay storm crossed coast near Masulipatam last night, rapidly weakened and lies this morning as a shallow depression over the South-East Deccan. It is likely to move westwards as a low pressure wave.

In association with the storm, rainfall has been widespread in Orissa, Chota Nagpur the Madras Deccan and the North Madras Coast& Local light rain has fallen in Assam while a few showers have also been reported from West Bengal, South Hyderabad, Malabar and South-East Madras.

Night temperatures have been appreciably above normal over the country outside North-West India and markedly so in Chota Nagpur and the East Central Provinces.

FORECAST VALID UNTIL THE EVENING OF 4TH; Rainfall will be widespread in the South Deccan, Mysore and Malabar and local in the South Konkan. A few falls of rain are likely generally elsewhere in the Peninsula, in Orissa, Chota Nagpur and Assam.

EARTHQUAKE REPORT: An earthquake shock of moderate intensity with its origin about 900 miles away from Poona and with piowbie epicentral region near lat .5 degrees N. and long .71 degrees E., in the Indian Ocean, was recorded by the seismographs at the Meteorological office, Poona at 15 hours 27 mins (I.S.T.) on Tuesday the 2nd November 1948.

WEATHER CHART

POONA, Nov. 3. (API.) Following is the weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches for the past 24 hours from 1st October 1946 and departure from normal recorded at 08-00 hours I.S.T. on 3rd November 1948.

Ahmedabad 98 72 0 0.8 plus 0.4 Ambala 87 57 0 0.2 minus 0.7 Bangalore 83 66 T 3.0 minus 3.4 Banaras 85 59 0 6.7 plus 4.5 BOMBAY 95 74 0 2.1 minus 0.5—Calcutta 80 75 T 7.7 plus 3.1 Darjeling 62 44 0 8.0 plus 25 Delhi 86 55 0 0.5 plus 0.1 Hyderabad (Dn.) 82 71 0.7 0.8 minus 1.9 Jubbulpore 85 65 69 0 0.7 minus 1.2 Kanpur (U. P.) 86 59 0 0.1 minus 1.2 Lucknow 88 60 0 0.7 minus 0.7 Madras 93 78 0 9.2 minus 4.7 Mahableshwar 75 62 0 4.5 minus 2.1 Mussoorie 63 51 0 1.4 plus 0.2 Nagpur 86 72 0 1.0 minus 1.3 Ootacamund 66 49 0 6.6 minus 2.0 Patna 82 71 0 4.4 plus 2.1 Poona 91 66 0 4.9 plus 1.3 Shillong 64 56 0.6 13.7 plus 6.4 Simla 61 48 0 0.9 minus 0.3 Trivandrum 88 76 0 8.2 minus 3.6

TOKEN STRIKE BY DOCK COOLIES ENDS

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Demanding Diwali bakshis, four hundred coolies of the Eastern Bunkers working in one of the sheds of the Princes Docks went on a lightening strike this morning.

They, however, resumed after about an hour on an assurance given by the authorities concerned that their demand would be considered sympathetically.

Token strike was also resorted to this morning by 2800 coolies of the Bombay Port Trust. Their main grievance was that there was no proper arrangement for providing them with drinking water while on duty. They also complained that the method of taking roll-call at the Embarkation Office was defective in as much as it compelled them to stand on the roadside fully exposed to the sun.

The strike was called off after about an hour as the Dock Manager promised to look into the grievances and do everything possible to redress them.

LATE MR. AMIRUDDIN S. TYEBJEE

The following resolution has passed by the Managing Committee of the Dawoodi Bohra Society at its meeting held on 27th October:—

"This meeting of the Managing Committee of the Dawoodi Bohra Society at Bombay express its deed sense of grief at the untimely death of Mr. Amiruddin Salesbhoy Tyebjee on the 22nd October 1948. He was one of the founders and the first President of the Dawoodi Bohra Society, and in his death, the Dawoodi Bohra Society has lost one who greatly helped the cause of reform and progress in the Dawoodi Bohra Community. His continued interest in the reform and progress in the community was a course of inspiration to the enlightened section of the Dawoodi Bohra Community.

The Managing Committee convey to Mr. Abde A. S. Tyebjee and all other members of the deceased's family their deepest sympathy in their irreparable loss, and pray to Merciful Allah to bestow eternal peace on the soul of our departed friend and leader."

Urdu Journalists Mourn Death Of Mr. Horniman

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

A meeting of The Urdu Journalists' Association of Bombay was held on Sunday under the chairmanship of Mr. A. H. Ansari to mourn the death of Mr. B. G. Horniman.

The meeting passed a resolution stating that the late Mr. Horniman was one of those few great English men, who adopted India as their mother-land and actively participated in the struggle for its Independence against the Government of their own country

The meeting further acknowledged the valuable services rendered by the departed veteran Journalist, in the cause of Free and unfettered Journalism in India and as such regarded him as a great Journalist who upheld the best traditions of Journa-

Indian Society Of Agricultural Economics

BOMBAY, Nov. 3 (API): The ninth annual conference of the Indian Society of Agricultural Economics will be held at Hyderabad (Dn.) on December 29, 30 and 31 this year, announces the Secretary of the Society

Sir S. V. Ramamurthy will preside.

The conference, which will be held under the auspices of the Hyderabad Government will discuss price spreads in marketting of agricultural produce, scope and methods of teaching and research in agricultural economies in India, economies of mechanisation of agriculture and other allied subjects.

RAABS' APPEAL DISMISSED

(Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Gajendragadkar)

A. Raab and another—Appellants. pellants.

vs

The Commissioner of Police—Respondent.

Their lordships dismissed an appeal from a judgment of Mr. Justice Bhagwati dismissing the appellants' petition to set aside an order passed by the resuondent on 28th July 1947 restricting the movements of the petitioners, who were husband and wife, wtihin the limits of Greater Bombay. Prior to that the Government of India had pasdes an order that the petitioners should be repatriated to Europe. The trial judge had held that the Commispassed an order was valid and intra vires, and dismissed the petition. The petitioners appealed.

Their lordship stated that the main contention of the appellants was that the trial judge had not dealt with the validity of the Central Government's order whcih they submitted was void because they were not enemy aliens but were citizens of allied countries. Their lordships held that as the petitioners had not made the Government of India a party to the petition it was impossible to determine that question in a petition against the Commissioner who was merely its agent. Their lordship therefore dismissed the appeal.

The appellants appeared in person.

The Acting Advocate-General Mr. M. P. Amin instructed by Messrs. Little and Co. appeared for the respondent.

RULE AGAINST FREE PRESS

(Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice & Mr. Justice Gajendragadkar).

The Municipal Corporation of Bombay and another—Petitioners.

ve

1. S. A. Sabavala,
2. D. N. Nadkarni .. Respondents.

Their Lordships issued a Rule against the respondents who are the Editor, and the Printer and Publisher respectively, of the Free Press Journal and the Free Press Bulletin to show cause why they should not be commiteted for contempt of court.

The Bombay Municipal Corporation had accepted the tender of the Hindusthan Construction Company for certain work in connection with the Vaitarana-cum-Tansa scheme for increasing the City's wate supply. A rate-payer and votes filed a petition in order to prevent the Municipality from entering into the contract. Mr. Justice Bhagwati who heard this petition granted it on 2nd September, 1948, and ordered that fresh tenders should be invited. Against this order the Corporation and the Commissioner had filed an appeal on 24th September, 1948.

On 18th October 1948 one article was published in the Free Press Journal and another in the Free Press Bulletin which criticised the attitude of the petitioner's and alleged partiality towards the company whose tender had been accepted.

The petitioners contended that the publication of the articles pending the appeal had prejudiced the administration of justice.

Their Lordships issued a Rule which will come up for hearing in due course.

Sir Jamshedji Kanga instructed by Messrs. Crawford Bayley and Co. appeared for the petitioner.

SOLD HIS RATION IN BLACK-MARKET

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Natha Kanu, a manulal labourer was arrested by the Esplanade Police last Monday on a charge of selling his wekly ration of grain in the black market.

Producing the accused before Mr. V. K. Muranjan, Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Court, to-day, the Police stated that experiencing considerable hardship because her husband disposed of the family rations, Natha's wife lodged a complaint with the police.

The Magistrate ordered the accused to be released on bail.

Six Months' R. I. For Theft Of Liquor Worth Rs. 33,000

Three men who are alleged to have stolen 102 cases of Scotch Whisky, and one case of South African Brandy, collectively valued at Rs. 33,332, were sentenced to six months R. I. by a Presidency Magistrate, at Mazagaon today.

It was stated that the three persons, Kadar Khan, Gulam Mohamed and Fakir Mohamed, broke into the godown of R. S. Miranda and Co., Liquor merchants, at Byculla, on October 28 last year.

Post-Master On Misappropriation Charge

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Alleged to have been implicated in the misappropriation of various amounts deposited in the post office savings accounts, Anandrao Wamanrao Pai, post master of Malabar hill post office was arrested by Gamdevi police and produced before Mr. Kantilal Thakore, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum today.

The police stated that the latest instance of his alleged misappropriations which had led to his arrest was of a cash certificate of the value of Rs.1,000.

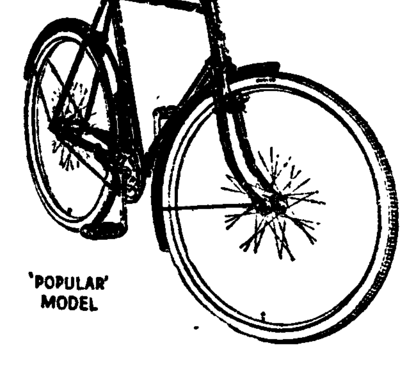
He was allowed bail.

Bombay Route Marches Revived

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Route Marches and Guard Mounting by the Armed Police of the Greater Bombay Police, which were suspended since 1946 due to frequent outbursts of communal rioting and heavy burden of duties, have now been revived. Guards are mounted every Tuesday at 8-30 a.m. at the Head Police Office, Crawford Market, Bombay, and are marched off to their respective posts up to H. M.'s Mint in Fort. The guards are accompanied by the Police Band.

There will be Route Marches by the Armed Policemen from Naigaum Police Headquarters on every alternate Monday and from Worli on every alternative Wednesday (7 a.m.)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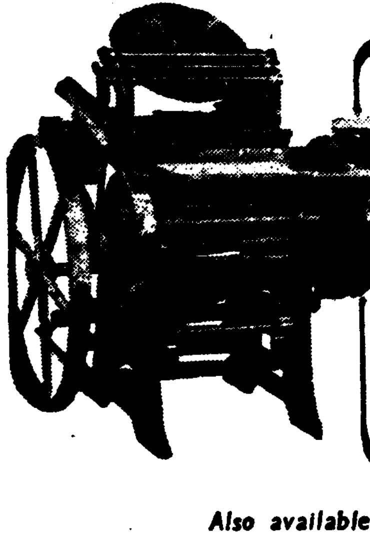
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Warm Welcome To Sardar Patel At Nagpur

Acting Prime Minister Visits Sevagram After A Period Of 7 Years

NAGPUR, Nov. 3. (API): A great welcome was accorded to Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Acting Prime Minister of India, when he arrived here at 11 this morning by a special train from Bombay. Ministers of the C.P and Berar Government, all prominent Congressmen and leading citizens were present at the station to receive him. The Governor of C P and Berar, Mangaldas Pakwasa who had proceeded to Wardha last night to receive him there also travelled by the same train.

Several thousand people had been waiting for 3 hours at Nagpur railway station, which was decorated with flags and bunting to receive the Acting Prime Minister.

Dense crowds had gathered outside the railway station and every point of vantage was occupied by people eager to get a 'darshan' of the Sardar who was visiting the C P capital after a period of 10 months.

Sardar Patel, who is to receive the honorary Doctorate of the University of Nagpur, was received by the Premier Ravi Shankar Shukla, the Home Minister Pandit D. P. Mishra, Pandit Kunjilal Dubey, Vice-President of the Nagpur University, Mr. M. S. Kannamwar, President of the Nagpur P. C. C. and a number of Congress workers of Nagpur.

Four Ministers headed by a party of principal officials and leading citizens then affectionately greeted Sardar Patel who was profusely garlanded. Accompanied by the Governor, Sardar Patel then inspected a guard of honour provided by two companies of the C P special armed police.

MOST CORDIAL WELCOME

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, with Mr. Mangaldas Pakwasa, then drove to Government House through tastefully decorated arches which had been erected at a number of places 'en route'. As the car moved slowly forward, there were spontaneous cries of "Mahatma Gandhi Ki Jai" and "Sardar Patel Ki Jai" from crowds densely lining both sides of the road.

It was one of the most cordial welcomes ever given to an Indian leader by the people of Nagpur.

According to the original programme, Sardar Patel and Mr. Mangaldas Pakwasa were to travel here from Wardha by car. But this was later changed and Sardar Patel, with his daughter Miss Maniben Patel, and Mr. Pakwasa continued the journey from Wardha by special train.

At Wardha station too, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel was given a hearty reception and was garlanded on behalf of several institutions of the town.

Thousands of citizens including all the leading Congressmen had assembled at the railway station to greet Sardar Patel.

Reception To Sardar At Sewagram

NAGPUR, Nov. 3. (API): Sevagram Hummed with activity as the Acting Prime Minister of India Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel arrived here this morning by Calcutta Mail from Bombay. This is Sardar Patel's first visit after a period of about seven years.

The Acting Prime Minister was greeted on arrival by a number of prominent social workers who are carrying on Mahatma Gandhi's constructive programme through various institutions founded by him. They included Professor J. C. Kumarappa, Mr. Kishendas Jaju, Mr Aryanayakam and Mr Kamalnayan Bajaj.

Sardar Patel dropped at Sevagram while on his way to Nagpur where he will receive the degree of Doctor of Law to be conferred on him by the Nagpur University at a special convocation this afternoon.

The Governor of C.P. and Berar Mr. Mangaldas Pakvasa and Premier Pandit Ravi Shankar Shukla left last night for Wardha to receive the acting Prime Minister of India Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel who reached Wardha at eight this morning by the Calcutta mail from Bombay.

At Wardha Sardar Patel was given a rousing welcome by large crowds of people who gathered in the vicinity of the station and on the road leading to Sevagram where he drove soon after his arrival.

During his two-hour stay at Sevagram, Sardar Patel will visit the cottages of Mahatma Gandhi and Shrimati Kasturba to pay his respects to their sacred memory. He will leave then for Nagpur by car reaching there shortly before noon.

India To Open Consulate In Siam

BANGKOK, Nov. 3 (Reuter): The Government of India will shortly open a Consulate at the South Siam town of Singora, it was officially learnt here today.

The first Consul will be Mr. S. R. Iyer, at present second Secretary of the Indian legation in Bangkok, who was formerly attached to the British residency in the Persian Gulf.

Britain and China already maintain Consular offices at Singora, which is a strategic centre near the Siam-Malaya Frontier.

Kunzru Railway Committee

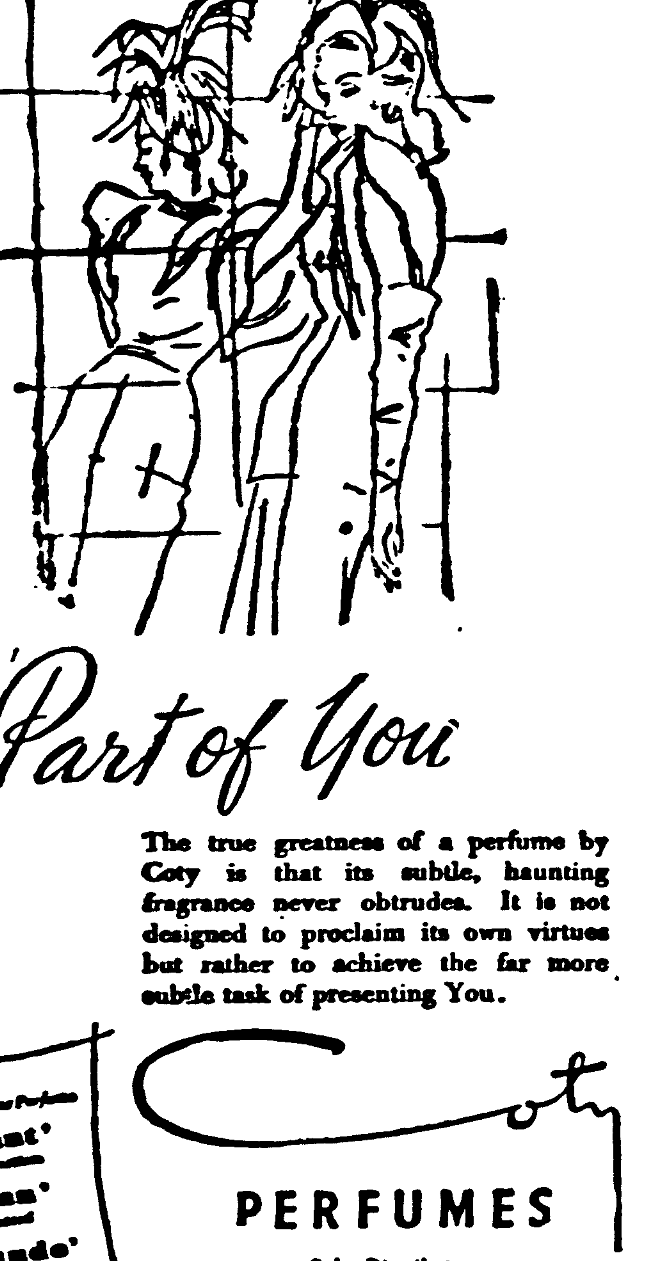
(From Our correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Nov. 3.

The Kunzru High Power Committee on railways has signed its report and is submitting it to the Government of India tomorrow. The Committee was appointed last year with the Commerce Minister Neogy as its Chairman. It was reconstituted with Pandit Kunzru replacing Neogy after latter had become the Rehabilitation Minister. The Committee was asked to make a comprehensive survey of the Railway administration and make recommendations for bringing it into line with modern conditions. Regrouping of railways was subsequently referred to the Committee. Kanzru has specialised himself in railway finance and administration and his Committee has made valuable recommendations for modernising railway administration and making it more effective and efficient.

SRIKRISHNA SINHA ARRIVES IN PATNA

PATNA, Nov. 2, (API): Mr. Srikrishna Sinha Premier of Bihar who had been ailing at Mussoorie arrived here this morning. Mr. Sinha has now completely recovered.



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ARRESTED FOR ALLEGED CHEATING

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The activities of an alleged confidence trickster, who styled himself as a benefactor of political detenus, were brought to an end when, on the afternoon of October 30, the General Branch, C.I.D., arrested Sumatilal Nathudas Shah, under Section 420 of the Indian Penal Code.

Applying for the remand of the accused into police custody, the police stated that in last August, a Muslim was arrested under the Bombay Public Security Measures Act and was detained in the Worli Temporary Prison. The accused is alleged to have gone to the wife of the detenu, and posing as a Social Worker, who commanded vast influence with top-ranking leaders like Mr. S. K. Patil, President of the B P. C. C., and Mr. Morarji Desai, Bombay's Home Minister, extracted Rs. 1,500 from the woman on the plea that he would secure the release of her husband. This amount was an advance on his initial demand which was Rs. 4,000. The accused stated that her husband would be released within four days.

Sumatilal is also reported to have described himself as the President of the Committee which was engaged in stamping out corruption in the police force, stating that Mr. Morey, D.C.P., Special Branch served under him on the Committee.

On the strength of these professions, the accused is alleged to have also received a certain sum from the son of another political detenu.

Mr. V. K. Muranjan, Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Court, to-day, ordered the accused to be remanded into police custody.

MURDER SUSPECTS ARRESTED

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Ramlal Sahanlal Talwar Pushap Rashid described as his mistress and five others who have been arrested in connection with what is described by the police as a cold blooded murder, were produced before Mr. V. K. Muranjan, Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade and were remanded to custody.

It is stated that on October 26, a dead body, subsequently identified as that of Ayodhyanath Kalaram was discovered on Gibbs Road, Cumballa Hill. The body bore several knife wounds leading to a suspicion of foul play. Rajkumar said to be a paramour of the deceased, filed a petition to the Home Minister giving certain relevant facts in connection with the murder.

Following up the statements made by her, the police alleged that they discovered that one of the arrested persons, Ramlal had engaged Rajkumari for immoral purposes on the night preceding the discovery of the body. Rajkumari discovered after the affair that the money paid to her was missing. She complained to her lover, Ayodhyanath who questioned Ramlal. An altercation followed in which Ramlal is alleged to have stabbed the deceased.

The body was wrapped in a gunny bag, bundled into a taxi and deposited in Gibbs Road. The driver of the taxi, the police found was an absconder wanted on a rash driving charge.

Investigations are in progress.

Convicted For Exporting Cloth Without Permit

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

K. Vithal Zangushah of Hyderabad who was arrested on October 29, by the police at Victoria Terminus for attempting to export 40 takas of new printed cloth and three dhoties without necessary permit, was sentenced to two months' R.I. and a fine of Rs. 200 by Mr. J. M. Barot, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon court today.

HOLD YOUR PREMIER POSITION

Sardar's Parting Message To Bombay

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

After a six-day stay in Bombay, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Acting Prime Minister of India left for Nagpur on Tuesday by a special train.

Sardar Patel was accorded a warm send-off at the Victoria Terminus Station by a large gathering, which included Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay and other ministers of Bombay and prominent Congressmen. Dr. M. U. Mascarenhas, Bombay's Mayor, Mr. M. L. Dahanukar, Sheriff of Bombay, Mr. M. D. Ghat, Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, and Mr. S. K. Patil President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee were also present on the occasion.

Sardar Patel in a parting message appealed to Bombay to set an example to the rest of the country. He said that Bombay had always been in the vanguard in the country's fight for freedom and called upon Bombay to "hold the same position in the moment of national emergency. "Nothing but emergency outlook and the unity and strength which a country derives from a sense of danger to its existence can enable us to turn the corner", he added.

The Acting Prime Minister appealed to industrialists and labour in particular to lead the way in a co-ordinated effort aimed at greater production and the reduction of prices.

Regretting that his stay in the City was a short one, Sardar Patel expressed his profound sense of gratitude to the citizens of Bombay for the warmth and affection which they shown on him. He deplored that due to physical incapacity, he could not fulfil many engagements which he would have liked to fulfil them.

Exemption Of Holy Relics From Duty Urged

(From A Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD (By Mail).

A meeting of the Managing Committee of the A.I. Shia Conference considered the situation re: Moharram holidays and levy of customs duty on holy relics brought by the pilgrims from Iraq and Iran, and resolved to appeal to the Premier of U.P. by telegram for restoration of curtailed Moharram holidays, and approach the Tariff Board and other authorities concerned, through the President of the Conference for exemption of such holy relics from customs duty just like those of Hajis.

FAMINE CONDITIONS IN GUJARAT

(From Our Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, Nov. 3: Parts of Greater Gujarat are in the stranglehold of famine. The conditions in the Bhal villages in the Ahmedabad District and in the Mahisa Thana in the Kaira District are, in the opinion of oldest inhabitants of these worst affected areas, decidedly much worse than those witnessed during the dervastating famine of 1899-1900 which had drawn tears of sympathy from the eyes of the members of the Maconochie Commission. Hard pressed by hunger and thirst, men and cattle have moved further afield in the Rajpipla jungle, for instance.

Somewhat identical conditions prevail in the Amod and Jambusar Talukas, belatedly declared as deficit areas of the Broach District by the Government of Bombay. Distress is a trifle less widely diffused in Olpad and Choryashi Talukas of the Surat District and in the zones of virtual aridity in Kutch and Kathiawar.

A silver lining in the dark cloud lowering over the sore beset regions has been happily furnished by the realistic thinking of the Collectors and the Congress leaders of the Ahmedabad and Broach Districts and by the traditional public spirited zeal of the Bombay Humanitarian League. Mr. C. K. Desai, Chief Commissioner of Kutch, Mr. G. A. Dholakia, President of the Kutch Congress Committee, and Sheth Vallabhdas Karsandas and other like-minded Kutch philanthropists have timely risen to the height of their opportunities and are providing organised relief for men and cattle in distress in Kutch. A Kutch Famine Relief Fund totalling Rs. 5,00,000 has long ago been raised in Bombay to relieve the far-flung wretchedness in Kutch, Sheth Vallabhdas Karsandas topping the list of individual Kutchi donors by contributing Rs. 1,00,000.

Anything between Rs. 25,00,000 and Rs. 30,00,000 is sorely needed to implement the project submitted to the Government of Bombay by the Bombay Humanitarian League for snatching away the half-starved men and 25,000 heads of cattle in the Bhal villages and the Amod and Jambusar Talukas from the jaws of death. In marked contrast to the Kutch philanthropists' munificence in raising Rs. 5,00,000 at once for famine relief, only Rs. 5,002 could be coaxed into the fund started last month by the Bombay Humanitarian League to fight famine on all fronts in Gujarat.

Meanwhile, the cultivators of Greater Gujarat continue to clamour for a subsidisation of food prices as an incentive to increased food production. These subsidies, high costs and freight of overseas food imports continue to accentuate the distress due to the increased cost of living consequent on the disquieting growth of credit and non-productive purchasing power between 1939 and 1947 constitute a grave menace not only to social justice, but to economic security as well. The way out of the economic labyrinth lies in the patriotic release of fabulous hoards of money by the business magnates, as suggested by Sardar Patel in Bombay on October 30, as also in the grim determination by the Bombay, Saurashtra, Baroda and Kutch Governments to shelve costly public, utility projects and to apply drastic cuts to their bloted governmental expenditure.

Land Revenue Remissions In Gujarat

(From Our Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, Nov. 3: The Government of Bombay have recently declared their resolve to grant ten per cent remissions of land revenue to the cultivators of the Gujarat States to signalise their integration into the Bombay Province, besides guaranteeing to them a twenty-five per cent increase in the procurement prices of foodgrains relatively to the prices coffered them in December last year. The object aimed at by these concessions is to stabilise and maintain agricultural prosperity and to induce the cultivators to take a direct interest in the economic welfare of their consumers in the urban areas, particularly in their living conditions. It is hoped by this means to offset the inability of industry, through no fault of its own, to distribute a sufficiency of effective purchasing power to consumers, due principally to the present faulty monetary and economic system based on credit.

Homoeopathy Enquiry Committee Issues Questionnaire

NEW DELHI, Nov. 3.

It is learnt that the Homoeopathic Enquiry Committe has issued a questionnaire to eminent homoeopathic associations and practitioners all over the country.

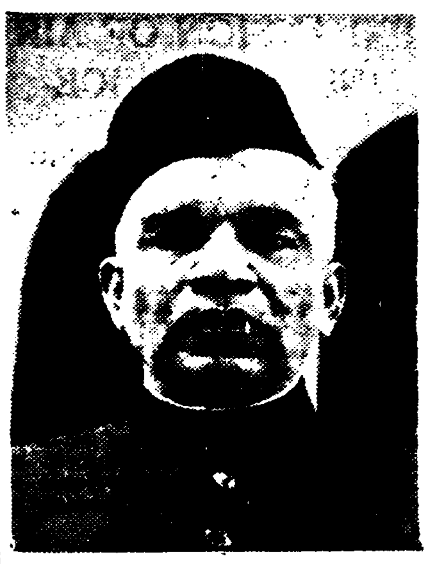
The Committee was appointed in August last to survey the existing facilities for the teaching of homoeopathy in India, the exent to which this system of treament is practised in the country and the manner in which such practice is carried on i.e. whether by people adequately trained or not and make recommendations to Government on (i) the measures to be taken to improve facilities for training in homoeopathy and to regulate such training, and (ii) the desirability of State control of the practice of homoeopathy and if control is desirable, the manner of such control.

To complete the survey part of its work, the Committee will visit Lucknow Calcutta, Nagpur, Bombay and Madras where, as in Delhi, representatives from each of these cities and adjacent areas will be invited to meet the Committee.

Further meetings of the Committee are scheduled to be held as follows, in Delhi from December 1 to 3, 1948; in Lucknow from December 5 to 7, 1948; and in Calcutta from December 17 to 21, 1948. Nagpur will be visited in the middle of January, Bombay towards the end of the same month and Madras about the middle of February 1949.

Canada To Unfreeze $60 Million To Britain

WASHINGTON Nov 1 (UPA), A reliable United States source said today that Canada is expected to unfreeze next year dol. 60,000,000 of the remaining unspent portion of dol 235,000,000 of Canada's credits to Britain which were frozen early this year.



Lt. Col. S. C. Alagappan Ambassador to Indonesia.

G. B. S. TURNS TO MUSIC

LONDON, (Reuter): Mr. George Bernard Shaw, whose recent letters to the press have covered a range of topics from politics to Napoleonic strategy has now turned to music to urge in the London "Times" "the ever pressing need for remedying the weakness of the orchestral bass."

Mr. Shaw was a musical Critic his early days and was prompted to write by several letters recently published in the paper on the subject.

"What has worried me through all these years" he wrote "is that I could never bear Beethoven's No. 3 Leonara Overture as he meant me to hear it; and I never shall untill his florid basses can hold their own against the thunder of the full orchestra' fortissimo.

"When the bass should trembl and rattl nothing is heard but a noisy growl and a thump.

Saying that he had inquired again and again how the bass could be made audible, Mr. Shaw continued.

"Elgar thought it could be done by a group of Belgian troibones with five valves which enabled them to play the most florid passages pretissimo. But the ophicleide a giant-keyed bugle with a peculiar tone which moved Berlioz to denounce it as a chromatic bullock is an agile as five valves can make (and spoil) the trombone. My uncle played it, so I know.

Observing that the expense of extra-

Observing that the expense of extra players daunts many conductors, Mr. Shaw added: "But nowadays when Wagnr in "The Dusk of the God" and Strauss in "Hero Life" required eights horns and bass clarinets english hors, hexelphones and other luxuries undreamt of by Beethoven have to be available for every callow composer the British Broadcasting Corporation can afford to damn the expense.

INFLATION HITS BRITISH NUDISM

LEICESTER, (England), Nov. 1 (U. P.A.) Inflation hit British nudism today.

The British Sunbathing Association disclosed at its annual conference that the annual membership fees will be doubled to 10 shillings.

The delegates were fully clothed for the conference held in the Leicester Meeting Hall.

CLARE BOOTHE LUCE LOSES JEWELLERY IN HOTEL

NEW YORK, Nov. 1, (U. P. A.): Clare Boothe Luce, playwright and former Congresswoman from Connecticut, reported that thieves had stolen dol. 35,000 in jewellry from her Waldorf Astoria hotel suite early today as she and her husband slept.

Hotel detectives were summoned to the Luce's 28th floor suite in the Waldrof Towers shortly after Mrs. Luce missed her jewellry at 8-15 a.m. as she dressed to go to church.

She reported a diamond ring valued at dol. 25,000, a pair of diamond ear rings, a wrist watch and a gold compact missing.

The Waldorf management said there was the possibility Mrs. Luce had not brought the jewels to New York and she might find them safe at her Greenwich, Connecticut, home. She is returning there tonight to vote tomorrow.

City police was not called until mid-afternoon and by that time Mrs. Luce had left the hotel to keep an appointment.

The "Glamour Girl" of Republican politics and her wealthy husband, Henry Luce, publisher of "Time", "Life" and "Fortune" magazines, retired early last night in the suite which they have permanently.

Way To Pluck Lightning From Thunderstorms

WASHINGTON, (UPA): The U. S. Forest Service thinks a way may have been found a pluck the lightning from thunderstorms and save millions of acres of northwest timber land

Lightning causes about 1,100 forest fires a year in the northwest, nearly 75 per cent of all fires in that region.

The plan for taking the light out of lighting involves the widely-publicized theory that day ice dropped into a rain cloud will force the cloud to spill its contents then and there.

When it comes to lightning the idea would be to use the dry ice technique to transform towering thunderheads into harmless rain or snow.

Dr. Vincent J. Schaefer, weather scientist of the General Electric Company's research laboratory, made a three-week study of the problem last summer at the Priest River forest experiment station in Idaho.

He recommended a trial of cloud seeding with dry ice by planes, suggesting that if the clouds did not turn to snow or rain they might at least lose their thunder and lightning.

He said that careful experiments will have to be made to see if the dry-ice method is really practical.

Arthur A Brown, head of the Forest Service's Division of Fire Research, hopes to start such experiments First, however, he is awaiting the results of weather bureau studies aimed at finding out whether the dry ice plan is all its cracked up to be.

Plight Of Ajmer Citizens

APPEAL TO GOVERNOR-GENERAL

The following are extracts from a letter addressed to the Governor-General of India by Mr. Abdus Satar of Ajmer:—

Encouraged by your personal, as well as your Government repeated appreciations of the Muslims of Indian Union for "the way in which they belied the fears and the evil forebodings" in connection with India's recent police action in Hyderabad, I venture to draw Your Excellency's special attention to the conditions in which the helpless 1,00,000 Hindus and Muslim citizens of Ajmer are subjected to live ever since 15th Aug. 1947. This tragedy is entirely due to the unchecked and grossly mismanaged influx of nearly 95,000 Sindhi refugees who have ruined the cultural, traditional and religious liberties of our sacred city.

The tale of our woes is a really long one, but I would content myself by drawing Your Excellency's attention only to the most undemocratic, and unfair ways adopted by your Custodian of E. Properties at Ajmer. The very aims and objects of the new Custodian Act are being most glaringly abused by them. Not a single house or mosque in the city of Ajmer, despite Mahatma Gandhi's last historic fast and Pt. Nehru's repeated promises, has so far been restored or delivered to either the Hindu or Muslim owners during this Department's past 7 or 8 months' existence. The helpless victims are made to run about daily aimlessly and there is no end of this persecution. I am sure no other city of India has suffered so much negligence at the hands of local authorities as Ajmer has. Even the local Hindus are now extremely fed-up with the conduct of the Sindhi refugees in this sacred city of Khawaja Saheb and Pushkar Lake. It must be recalled that every Muslim of Ajmer or India never supported the Muslim League or its ideologies. All those who supported the League politics or created communal troubles are already in Pakistan. Out of a total of 65,000 Muslims of Ajmer, there are now hardly 10,000 all of whom are virtually imprisoned in a small and most congested "Muslim Zone" around the Durgah Shariff. All of them have decided to remain in Ajmer under the aegis of your secular democratic State. Why should they go on suffering all sorts of persecutions at the hands of officials and their Sindhi supporters?

PRIME MINISTER'S PROMISE

Pt. Nehru clearly promised 9 Muslim zones in important Muslim Mohallas in Ajmer but the officials have given only one such zone around the Durgah which is already hopelessly congested and full to the brim. Hundreds of Muslims, in spite of their own houses in the city which are kept occupied by Sindhis, sleep in the Durgah and there is nobody to listen to their grievances.

We approach Your Excellency in the sanguine hope that you will be pleased to take special interest in the grievances of the Ajmer citizens (both Hindus and Muslims) and will order your responsible ministers and officials to look into them impartially.

We earnestly demand that an impartial enquiry Commission must be appointed at once to make thorough investigations on the spot and remedy all the Hindu and Muslim grievances of the holy city of Ajmer. The 95,000 Sindhis who are stuffed like sardines in our city must be removed.

Needless to add that any action which Your Excellency will take to remedy our grievances will win our best gratitude and will only strengthen our unflinching loyalty towards the success of the Union Government—loyalty which the Union and its new rulers seek, and need so urgently at the present critical stage of its history.

CHILDREN'S BOOK EXHIBITION AT MANDYA

MYSORE (By Mail): The Children's Book Council, Mysore, is organising a Children's Book Exhibition at Mandya, in the second week of this month. The Council is an influential organisation, chiefly of educationists and those interested in the education of children, with the Director of Public Instruction as its chairman.

The Council is organising a series of children's reading rooms and promoting the production of books and magazines suitable for little children. The present exhibition is intended to be one of a series designed to arouse public interest in the child, its welfare and its education. Besides books the exhibition will consist of charts, educational toys and teaching appliances.

People interested in Bombay and elsewhere are invited to send their exhibits or to get in touch with the secretaries of the Council, Jayanagar Mysore.

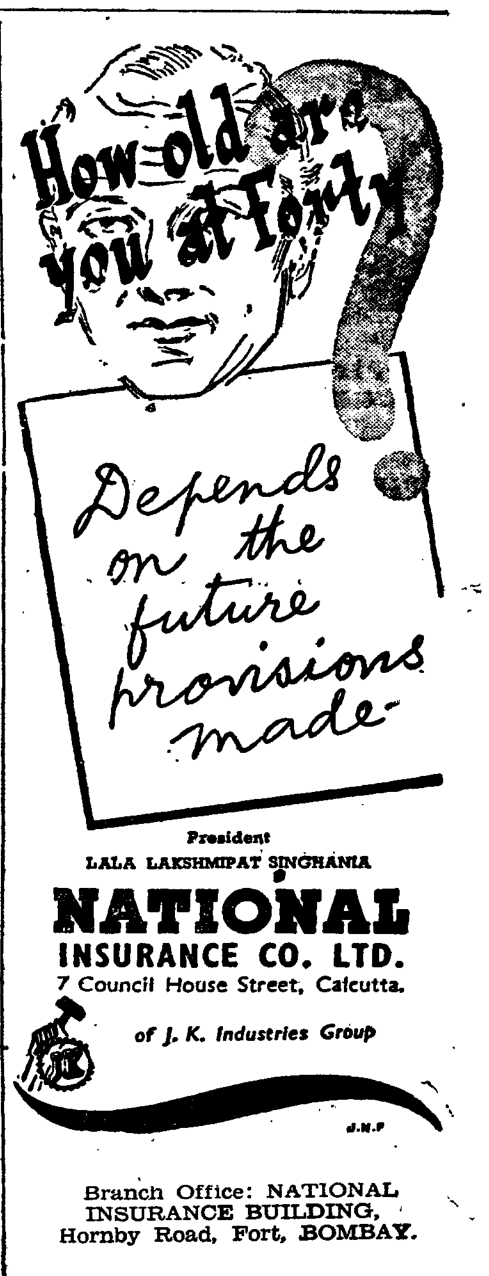
NOBEL PRIZE MAY GO TO GANDHIJI

OSLO, Nov. 3 (Reuter): Mahatma Gandhi was among a list of candidates proposed for this year's Nobel Peace Prize.

Other candidates were Stalin, the Pope, President Truman, President Karl Renner of Austria, President Benes of Czechoslovakia and M. Molotov.

So far the Norwegian Parliamentary Nobel Committee has not yet decided and it was thought that the prize money totalling £11,000 might be carried forward to next year.

Shri aKnhiya Lal Manana (Gwalior.) Shri Kalu Ram Virulkar (Dhar) and Shri Radha Ballabh Vijayavargiya (Narsingarh) have been elected to the Constituent Assembly of India by an electedoral college constituted by members of Madhya Barhat Legislature from Gwalior and certain territories of smaller States o fMadhya Bharat.


How old are you at Forty
Depends on the future provisions made

President
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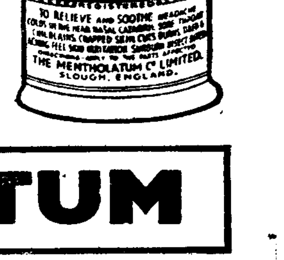
WHO WANTS MY NOSE ?

Can't Smell . . . Can't Taste . . . Can't Enjoy Anything . . . Can't Breathe

ARE you, too, a sufferer from Head Colds and Nasal Catarrh? Do you wake up in the morning with your nose and throat blocked with germ-laden mucus? If so, your Nose needs 'Mentholatum.' This wonderful breathable balm when applied into the nostrils acts instantly. Its antiseptic vapours speedily open up congested breathing passages, soothe away irritation, bringing swift ease and amazing comfort. 'Mentholatum' stays where it is put and its action lasts for hours. It is the quickest-acting remedy ever known for Head Colds, Nasal Catarrh and Coughs. For Chest Colds rub 'Mentholatum' on the Throat, Chest and Back. It draws out the inflammation and makes breathing easier. 'Mentholatum' is sold in jars by all up-to-date dealers.



MENTHOLATUM

Agents: T. Byramji & Co., Central Bank Buildings, Fort, Bombay
Made in England by The Mentholatum Co. Ltd., Slough, Bucks.

North Zone Dismissed For 218

JASWANT SINGH TOP-SCORER WITH 70

PATIALA, Nov. 3 (API): The four days match between the West Indies cricket team and North Zone commenced here this morning in ideal weather on the beautiful Rajindra Gymkhana ground on a turf wicket considered to be a batsman's paradise.

The following were the teams:

WEST INDIES: Goddard, Walcott, Trim, Gomez, Atkinson, Christiani, Headley, Weekes, Carew, Cameron and Rae. Twelfth man. Rickards

NORTH ZONE: Maharaja of Patiala, Munilal, Amarnath, Prithviraj, Dalpir Singh, Rai Singh, Rajendranath, Balbirchand, Omprakash, Balgopal Singh, Jaswant Singh and twelfth man Berry

Maharaja of Patiala won the toss and elected to bat and sent in Munilal and Daljindrasingh to open the innings to the bowling of Trim and Gomez. The start was poor as with the second ball of the second over Gomez completely beat Munilal for 4 when the score was 5. Prithviraj joined Dalpirsingh but the latter was caught behind the wickets off Trim without any addition to the score.

Amarnath who came next was almost run out off the first ball he played from Trim to cover but Headley's return was poor and Amarnath was well in. India's Test captain executed a number of delightful strokes but excellent fielding kept down fours. When the score was 11 Atkinson took over from Trim whose one wicket cost 11 runs in 4 overs and Amarnath late cut the last ball of his first over for four. Gomez then secured his second wicket by dismissing Amarnath for 13. In trying to hook, Amarnath missed the ball which after striking his pads rolled on to the wicket.

Gomez's two wickets cost him only one run. Gomez, who was bowling accurately should have accounted for Rai Sing without addition to the score but he failed to translate a skied catch at mid-off off the last ball of the over

At 39, Cameron relieved Gomez whose ten overs cost only six runs and Prithviraj hooked the new bowler to the leg boundary. At 13, Trim replaced Atkinson who had conceded 29 runs in seven overs and the change met with immediate success, when he completely beat Prithviraj for 10 made in a stay of 58 minutes

The Maharaja of Patiala joined Rai Singh who again pulled Cameron to leg for four with the result that Gomez was brought back in place of Cameron at 60.

The Maharaja got a snicked four through the slips off Trim and then Rai Singh was out to a grand catch by Weekes on the squareleg boundary off Gomez for 17 made in 55 minutes with four fours as his principal strokes.

At 71 Goddard bowled one over before lunch and Balbirchand got a four to the leg. When play adjourned for lunch the score was 78 for five wickets, the Maharaja of Patiala batting 13, Balbirchand batting 7.

Today was declared a holiday in Patiala with the result that the attendance was increased to 10,000 after the lunch interval. Gomez and Trim opened the attack to the Maharaja who got a snick through the slips for four off Trim while Balbirchand drove Gomez to the off for a four. The Maharaja got another four off Trim with a flashing off drive, but facing Gomez he was well-taken by Christiani at extra-cover for 22 made in a stay of 50 minutes with four boundaries to his credit.

Jaswant Singh joined Balbirchand who was out without any addition to the score, being torked by Trim for 15 Jaswant Singh and Rajendranath became associated and the 100 was hoisted after the innings had lasted 137 minutes. At 106 Goddard took over from Trim and Cameron replaced Gomez. But these changes were ineffective as batsmen gained confidence and runs came fast.

SCORE-BOARD

NORTH ZONE (First Innings)

Munilal b Gomez	4
Dalpir Singh c Walcott b Trim	1
Prithviraj b Trim	10
Amarnath b Gomez	13
Rai Singh c Weekes b Gomez	17
Maharaja of Patiala c Christiani b Gomez	22
Balbirchand b Trim	15
Rajendernath batting	11
Jaswant Singh batting	18
Extras	14
Total (for 7 wickets)	125

The West Indies had scored 9 runs for no loss at close of play.

(Message incomplete)

SUBURBAN TABLE-TENNIS

Keen Matches In Paired Events

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Some keen matches were witnessed this evening at the Matunga Association Table-Tennis Tournament when the second round of the mixed doubles was decided. Two encounters which deserve special mention were the ties in which D. H. Kapadia and N. B. Mistry were involved.

Miss Motiwalla and Muttuswamy were carried to the full extent of five games by Mrs. Tipnis and N. B. Mistry before they finally snatched the match at 21-13, 14-21, 21-19, 14-21, 21-13. Muttuswamy proved to be the deciding factor in this match and receiving adequate support from his partner he kept Mistry on the defensive for the greater part of the match

In the other encounter Miss Tarapore and D. H. Kapadia scrambled home against Miss R. Satarwalla and T. Kumar the final scores being 17-21, 20-22, 21-11, 21-18, 21-14. Kapadia was seen to advantage in the latter stages of the match only after having lost the first and the second games rather tamely, due to his inconsistent display

Perhaps the most interesting match of the evening was the men's doubles tie between Narayanan and Vittal and Prabhu and Khan in which the former pair prevailed by the narrowest of margins after the fifth game had been carried over the extra points. The final scores were 21-13, 18-21, 21-17, 12-21, 23-21.

D'SOUZA'S HAT-TRICK

Second Division Hockey

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

A hat-trick by D'Souza who scored four of the five goals scored by the RIN., was largely instrumental in accounting for the Overseas Communications by five goals to two. Indus was the other scorer for the winners while the losers had their goals scored by Delang and Delgarde.

In an earlier encounter the Lever Sports just managed to prevail over the second string of the Times Sports Club by a solitary goal scored by de Gama midway through the first half.

RANJI TROPHY DRAW

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Eighteen Cricket Associations have entered this year in the Cricket Championship of India for the Ranji Trophy, which commences this year on November 4th.

Last year's winners the Indore Team occupy the pride of place in the Draw, and the only other team that is strong enough to challenge them in their half is the Baroda side whom in all probability they will be meeting in the semi-final. The strong Bombay side, seeded No. 2 in the draw will have no difficulty at all in reaching the final of the Championship.

For those lovers of the game, who follow the fortunes of the various Associations in this our National Cricket Championship, we reproduce below the complete draw and the dates of the various rounds:

1st round.		2nd round.	3rd round	Semi Finals	Final
Holkar		December 3,4,5,6.	February 12,13,14,15	February 25 Onwards	March 11 Onwards
C.P. & Berar					
Delhi & District		December 3,4,5,6.			
Bihar					
Nawanagar		December 17,18,19,20	February 12,13,14,15		
Southern Punjab					
Gujerat	Gujerat	December 17,18,19,20			
Gwalior					
Hyderabad	Nov. 4, 5, 6, 7				
Baroda					
Maharashtra	December 17,18,19 20	December 23,24,25,26	February 12,13,14,15	February 25 Onwards	
Mysore					
Kathiawar					
U.P.		December 17,18,19,20			
Assam					
Rajputana		December 17,18,19,20	February 12,13,14,15		
Madras					
Bengal		January 7,8,9,10.			
Bombay					

SARDAR ON INDIA'S CAPACITY TO LEAD ASIA

Plea For Internal Solidarity: Address At Nagpur University Convocation

NAGPUR, NOV. 3 (UPI): "IF INDIA TAKES UP HER PROPER PLACE BY ACHIEVING INTERNAL SOLIDARITY AND CONSOLIDATING HER NEWLY WON FREEDOM SHE WILL BE ABLE TO BECOME THE LEADER OF ASIA", DECLARED SARDAR VALLABHBHAI PATEL, ACTING PRIME MINISTER OF INDIA IN THE COURSE OF HIS ADDRESS AT THE SPECIAL CONVOCATION OF THE NAGPUR UNIVERSITY.

Sardar Patel pointed out that inspite of partition India was a very big country, rich in her resources. If only her people applied themselves to the wheel and refused to be distracted by fissiparous tendencies, India could assume the leadership of Asia which was vacant by reason of the traditions left for her by the Father of the Nation.

SARDAR RECEIVES LL.D.

In a 45-minute speech on the occasion of conferment of the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Law by the Nagpur University at a special convocation in the Convocation Hall this afternoon, Sardar Patel made a rapid survey of Indian and post-war world conditions.

Recalling that it was in Nagpur that the Congress passed the famous resolution that of complete independence and the flag satyagraha, Sardar Patel said that his visit to Nagpur brought to his mind the various pages of the modern India. Having won the freedom for which they had fought and sacrificed it was for all of them to question as to how far India had proved herself worthy of that freedom. Just as they had charged him that he should prove worthy of the degree conferred on him today it was for every Indian to prove worthy of the freedom that had been achieved. They should not think that the task of preserving that freedom was solely of those who were at the helm of national affairs and lapse into inaction. They had made sacrifices in the cause of freedom. The sacrifices had borne fruits in the shape of freedom but the fruit of freedom had yet to be achieved.

FALL IN MORAL STANDARDS

Continuing Sardar Patel said that as a result of the last world war there had been a falling off in the moral standards all over the world. People everywhere were now engaged in pursuit of small or big gains Self-sacrifice, self-abnegation, truth and non-violence were the four weapons with which they had won their struggle The weapons used in the world war were weapons of destruction and after the churning of the ocean, the poison of hatred, jealousy and malice had come up. No one had yet been forthcoming to swallow this poison. Those who were free nations were expected to swallow it and those nations who had been in bondage for long time could not be expected to eliminate it.

If the infant, the one year old baby of their national freedom was to be fed so that it went stronger sacrifices greater than those made in the battle for freedom will have to be made.

Proceeding Sardar Patel said that in this task of preserving and consolidating the freedom, universities who shaped the future, and the students, who had to shoulder the responsibilities of that future, had a special role to play. On this scattered world it was not for them to get lost in controversial issues like socialism, communalism, etc. It was their duty, in the first place, to take stock of the situation and various trends in world affairs and see to it that the freedom won for them by one great soul was not lost. If they, on the other hand, lost sight of this and got mixed up in extraneous issues, posterity will dub them as an unworthy generation which could not retain the freedom won for them by a Saint (tapaswi) on the strength of his 'tapasya'. Cleansing our hearts and realising the obligations of freedom was thus their first and foremost duty.

UNIVERSITY OF LIFE

Continuing Sardar Patel said that the Universities and later the greater university of life would equip the students of today with the training so necessary for discharging the obligations of freedom. The professors and teachers and students should, therefore, concentrate on building of character which was an essential for retaining our freedom.

"Once we rise to our full height", he said, "the ring is clear for India to enter. No other country can take the place which India can. The leadership of Asia is vacant. Let us fix ourselves up firmly and India can assume the leadership of the whole of Asia for inspite of partition India is a very big country, rich in resources. If only her people apply themselves to the wheel and refuse to be distracted by separatist tendencies, India will be become the leader of Asia by reason of the traditions left for her by the Father of the Nation. Let all her people worry themselves, day and night, of only one thing, viz., how best they can strengthen her freedom and we will soon build up the India of our dreams."

Sardar Patel warned the students against falling a prey to temptation of power. If they became engrossed in controversies he reminded them, the freedom which they carried on the palm of their hand would fall to the ground. This was not the time to be involved in the struggle for power. If there was anything wrong in the activities of Government they should bring that to the notice of Government and make them alert. But they should not seek to seize power nor should they be guided by prejudice or malice. They should follow the path set for them by Mahatma Gandhi which was the path of love, truth and toleration. There were some who preached to students that the attitude of the Government of India was one of favouring Muslims and this endangered Hindu culture. After the coming into existence of Pakistan, the Government of India had absolutely no justification to do anything in any way harmful to anybody's culture. Their attitude was one of justice to all communities who lived in India and it was upto the people themselves to create an atmosphere of faith and mutual trust. There was no need for anyone to do any underground propaganda he concluded.

PICKS UP WORLD'S LARGEST SAPPHIRE

BRISBANE, Australia (UPA): A miner's wife has picked up the world's largest sapphire about 300 yards from where the famous 303,000 dollars Black Star sapphire was found last May.

Mrs. Roy McKinney found a blue corundum weighing 1,958 carats. The Black Star weighed 1,156 carats. Mrs. McKinney sold it at an undisclosed price.

BAL SHIKSHAN NAGAR: Today (Tuesday) will be the last day of the Exhibition. Those who could not visit the Bal Shikshan Nagar upto now should not miss the opportunity. Time 3-30 to 9 p.m. Activity Rooms open from 3-30 to 5-30 p.m.

Compton Out For Duck

M. C. C.'S TWO-DAY FIXTURE

ROBERTSON, Nov 3 (Reuter): The M. C. C. Touring team were well on the road to victory at the end of the first day's play in their two day match against a country districts eleven here today By the close of play they led by 84 runs with seven of their first innings wickets still standing.

The home side were dismissed for 115 runs and, in reply, the tourists had scored 169 for three wickets by the close

The South African batsmen were troubled by the spin bowling of R. Jenkins and Denis Compton and collapsed on a good pitch, their chief scorer being Jerry Kennedy with 24. Jenkins took four for 21 and Compton for 33 The success of Jenkins, Worcestershire's slow right arm bowler, in his first match of the tour has led many critics to believe that he could become an important cog in England's attack for the Tests.

Len Hutton was in sparkling form and scored a brilliant 81 but to the great disappointment of the people, who had driven hundreds of miles to see him bat, Denis Compton survived only four balls and was out for a "duck".

PAREL SOCCER

Final Standings Of Teams

The Indian Football League played at the St. Xaviers ground Parel concluded yesterday with the General Motor winning their section in Division I. The Motormen by winning the Indian League have added yet another tophy to their bag having already won the Satiranjan Shield

In section "B" in Division II in the knockout basis of the two sections Asbestes Cement won after a hectic struggle. The following are the final League.

In The Day's Sport

HOCKEY

4 p.m. General Motors vs. Mazagaon Docks; 5 p.m. Bhimraj S. C. vs. Firestones (Div. II).

TABLE TENNIS

6 p.m. Third and Fourth rounds of Men's Singles (Mysore Association).

The Sportsman's Sportsfolio

Encouragement Of Sport Among India's Fighting Services

BY J. C. MAITRA

The most pleasing piece of news during the week is the RIAF Inter-group sports meet which will be held at New Delhi from November 7 to 20. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Deputy Prime Minister of India, will inaugurate it. It is reported that the programme will include athletic, cricket, hockey and football competitions. I need hardly say that the initiative taken by the Air Force is of far-reaching importance and most opportune.

After the members of the British services left this country there was a big void in our sporting field—particularly in soccer—which remains to be filled. The efforts of the WIFA to interest the local heads of the fighting services have so far proved a failure. Their men however showed their intense keenness by gate-crashing into the Cooperage during the last Rovers Cup final!

'C. R.' AND SARDAR GIVE LEAD

Now that the Governor-General himself, Sri C. Rajagopalachari and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel have evinced their interest and enthusiasm for sport, it is hoped that all the officers and men in India's fighting arms will catch the contagion and take active part in the promotion and progress of all branches of sport. If they do, it will not take our country long to reach the vanguard of the sporting world.

There are many officers and men in our fighting services even at present who have taken prominent part in one game or another in their younger days. Some of them may be still fit to throw lustre in their favourite games. Men like Dhyan Chand, the hockey wizard, should be encouraged to take a leading part in fostering hockey Prominent players in other games should be invited to do likewise.

SET UP NEW A.S.C.B.

The Government should lay down the policy that sport should receive utmost encouragement and attention from all Commanding Officers, whether of a battalion battery or group. With the departure of the British Army, I understand, the Army Sports' Control Board was abolished. A new one must be set up in its place. Players of known repute, merit and ability should be appointed as sports officers and trainers.

Sportsmen should be given all the encouragement to join the fighting services, so that sporting spirit would permeate through the entire forces.

I concede that the army should be as efficient as possible. At the same time it should help, especially in peace, time, in building up a strong and healthy nation. Thus they can do by contributing their utmost to the promotion of sport.

Liverpool Autumn Cup

LONDON, Nov. 3, (Reuter).

There are 35 acceptors for the Liverpool Autumn Cup to be run over one mile, two furlongs and 170 yards at Liverpool on November 12.

They are: Royal Tara (9-7), Merry Quip (9-0), Fighter Command (8-13), Golden Change (8-13), Josworth (8-11), Impeccable (8-11), Lusignani (8-8), Crusader's Horn (8-7), Fil Dor (8-7), Mighty Maharatta (8-7), Periscope (8-5), Trrona (8-3), Jullian (8-3), Kelereshor (8-2), Desir (8-2), Stuart (8-2), Hyphevate (8-2), Trinity (8-2), Standerton (8-0), Good Taste 7-12, Pampered Love (7-12), Golden Hackle (7-9), Pollards (7-8), Dark Awakenings (7-8), Devancer (7-6), Red Brae (7-6), Highland Laddie (7-4), Chwareu Teg (7-2), Swift Flight (7-2), Penton Star (7-0), I Will (7-0), Brinkk (7-0), Helicon (7-0), Royal Highlander (7-0) and Lady Victoria (7-0).

SOME GROUND FOR DIVORCE!

PARKERSHBURG, West Virgina (U.P.A.): A disgruntled husband apparently fighting for survival filed a 12 Point bill of complaint asking for a divorce His wife, he said, "acts exactly like a frenzied Malay running amok, leaving utter destruction in her wake."

His wife's wake left these, he charged:

1. An automobile with all windows smashed.

2. An expensive lounging chair and cabinet radio ruined by hot water.

3. Several retreats from his home at the point of a butcher knife.

4. Smashed Christmas gifts.

5 Clothing rubbed with a greasy piece of him.

6. Eight clean shirts ripped into shreds.

7. A complete surprise supper he prepared dashed to the floor.

8. A doz. 12 box of groceries destroyed by his wife's feet.

9 A beating administered with the heel of her shoe until he lapsed into semi-consciousness.

10 A wounded right arm suffered when his wife sank her teeth into it and at the same time tore his trousers to pieces.

11 A disfigured face which stopped such thrown items as dishes, bottles, butcher knives, rolling pins and an electric iron.

12 Three trips to a hospital for emergency aid.

NEW DELHI, Nov. 3 (API) The exchange of prisoners between the two Dominions is expected to be completed on November 3, when the third batch of 180 Muslim prisoners from India will be exchanged for 230 non-Muslim prisoners from Pakistan.

MOST RELIABLE PLACE
FOR THE PURCHASE OF
VARIETIES OF CLOTH

We invite Our Esteemed Customers to visit our Stores as a new stock of varieties of Foreign as well as Indian Cloth has recently arrived.

Numerous varieties of Suiting Cloth, Mercerised Poplin, Sarees of various sizes with attractive designs are available.

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SHIVAJI PARK, DADAR

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"INDIAN ECONOMIC" is one of the strongest Life Offices of India. It is always profitable to have a Policy from the "INDIAN ECONOMIC".

In the last valuation, interest earning has been assumed at 3 1/4 per cent and a decent surplus has beer revealed.

Bonus to Policy-holders has been declared at the following rates:—

Whole Life: Rs. 12/- per thousand per annum
Endowment: Rs. 10/- per thousand per annum

The Company has offices at BOMBAY, DELHI, PATNA, BANARAS, ALLAHABAD, NAGPUR, RAIPUR, SHILLONG and DIBRUGARH.

Applications for agency are invited from persons of ability and integrity.

We are Pleased to Announce that our rate of
CHEMICALLY PURE GLYCERINE
of B.P. Standard has now been REDUCED to (i) Rs. 133/- per cwt. F.O.R. Modinagar (Free Packing) in small packing of 56 lbs. galvanized drums packed in crates. (ii) Rs. 130/- per cwt. F.O.R. Modinagar (free packing) in large packing of 5 cwt. drums plus the U.P. Sales Tax in both cases. Please apply for full particulars to

MODI GLYCERINE WORKS
MODINAGAR.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
DISPOSALS

AUCTION SALE OF AMERICAN SURPLUS STORES

The following stores will be auctioned by Messrs. Rai Sahib Banarsi Dass and Sons, 49, Theatre Road, Calcutta, on the date, time and place given below:

DESCRIPTION OF STORES	PLACE OF SALE	DATE AND TIME
1. Bags Antigas; Sacks Gasproof paper; Apparatus decontaminating; Respirators; Small quantity of scrap metal; Wooden Dunnage; Tarpaulins of sort; Cardboard Boxes, Office Furniture and other Miscellaneous Items.	Northbrook Depot (Northbrook Jute Mills) on Grand Trunk Road, P.O. Baidyabati, West Bengal.	10 A.M. on 30-11-48.
2 Miscellaneous stores consisting of used Refrigerators and Clothings; Safes; Steel Cupboards; Used Motor tyres and Batteries; Fire wood; Empty Drums; Small hand tools; A small quantity of used tiles and asbestos roofings: Wooden Boats; Aero and Steel scraps; etc.	Belghurriah Salvage Depot, Belghurriah, 24, Parganas, West Bengal.	10 A.M. on 1-12-48

Further details regarding the stores can be had from the auctioneers.

Prospective buyers are requested to satisfy themselves by pre-inspection of the stores. Permits for inspection will be issued by the Director, U.S.T., 6, Esplanade East, Calcutta, from November 26 to November 28, 1948 (both days inclusive for Auction No. 1 and from November 23 to November 25, 1948 (both days inclusive) for Auction No. 2.

Full details and conditions of each sale will be announced at the time of the auction.

All or any of the stores may be withdrawn from these auctions, if required.

Issued by
the Office of the Director,
United States Transfers,
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The Bombay Chronicle

The end of all learning is to know God, and out of that knowledge to love and imitate Him.

—MILTON.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION

The Constituent Assembly, which meets today, is expected to consider the Draft Constitution of India and to finalise it at this very session. As the Assembly began its constitution-making work many months ago it is expected to finish it by the end of the year. But much of its time was taken up by legislative work, and the partition of the country has appreciably modified our constitutional problems. Moreover, the Assembly and the public may be said to have come to brass tacks only with the publication of the Draft Constitution with the changes suggested by the Drafting Committee, and since then hundreds of amendments are reported to have been submitted. The amendments have to be published and the Assembly has to take note of public opinion thereon. In these circumstances one doubts if the final constitution could be adopted by the Assembly by the end of the year. The task is too momentous to be hustled.

Of the various questions to be settled by the Assembly not a few are expected to give rise to protracted discussion. Among these are the relations between India and the Commonwealth, the powers of the Centre in relation with the Provinces and the acceding States, the appointment and powers of the Governors, the question of the national language, fundamental rights and their restrictions and the formation of new provinces. The last question has created considerable tension among millions interested in the creation of these provinces. And that tension is increasing rather than decreasing with the progress of the Linguistic Commission, now in Bombay. Persistent conflicting claims to same areas indicate little agreement between the contending groups. Nor has there been agreement about safeguarding the rights of linguistic minorities. On the other hand, the constant talk of widespread discontent in the event of not forming the new provinces immediately may be as much a threat as a fear. The talk of Bombay City being reduced to the position of Berlin if it is not included in Maharashtra may be nonsense but the talk is there. In a letter to the Chairman of the Linguistic Commission Mr. B. G. Kher writes: "As I find that a good deal of unnecessary bitterness is being created on this question of linguistic redistribution of Provinces, the sooner the question is settled if possible by agreement and if not by a decision of the Constituent Assembly or the Central Government, the better for the peace and tranquility of the country". Mr. Kher does not suggest how precisely the question may be settled by the Constituent Assembly or the Central Government if there is no agreement about it. He cannot be interpreted to have favoured the immediate redistribution of provinces. For ourselves we have always supported the view that the whole question of new provinces be postponed for a few years till the more urgent questions affecting the peace and tranquillity of the country are settled satisfactorily, and till sufficient experience of the new Constitution has been obtained. Meanwhile, the possibilities of agreement may be explored afresh, especially with regard to the rights of linguistic minorities and the by-lingual districts or talukas on the border and the position of the City of Bombay. However, we shall await the report of the Dar Commission. We trust the Constituent Assembly will be in no hurry to dispose of this vexed question, except to postpone it for a few years.

Bombay's Trade

Like all other statistical publications of the Government of India, the report on the Sea-Borne trade of the Provinces of Bombay is more than one and a half year out of date. The latest issue relates to the financial year ending 31st March, 1947, since when the main trends of the trade of this country as a whole, and of this Province in particular, have been substantially affected. In the coming years they may be more affected still owing to the political as well as economic changes that have taken place in the last eighteen months. The subject is, nevertheless, interesting inasmuch as the place of Bombay in the economic life of this country is shown as much by this index as by anything else. There is, no doubt, a considerable increase in the import of consumer goods during the year under review, mainly to meet the demand which had been starved all through the war years. Partly it was due also to the progressive relaxation of control on imports. That policy is being continued though of late the drive for increasing exports is more emphasised. Stress is laid in that on articles which may not be wanted by local industry; and so may be exported without disadvantage. On the import side, so long as the intense need for foodstuffs continues, there will not be much prospect of this process of selection and discrimination.

The total increase in the trade was Rs. 43.98 crores which means an increase of 23.28 per cent over the previous year's figure. The bulk of this increase was in imports, being over 40 crores. Of the principal imports, those in the first category, viz., food, drink and tobacco, rose from Rs. 431.83 lakhs in 1945-46 to Rs. 710.13 lakhs in 1946-47 indicating the growing need for supplementing the country's food production from outside. The position of manufacturing industry is indicated by imports under the head of raw materials, produced and unmanufactured or partially manufactured articles being Rs. 4,786.08 lakhs. As compared with the previous year, however, the figure then being Rs. 4,882.39 lakhs, it shows a decline. To balance this the import of manufactured articles rose by nearly 100 per cent., that is, to say, from Rs. 4,443.09 lakhs in the previous year to Rs. 8,382.55 lakhs. On the export side there was a slight decline in regard to the first category of food drink and tobacco. The figure was Rs. 320.46 lakhs in the year under review as against 332.16 in the preceding year. This was mainly due to the continued deficit in the country's own production of food supply, and the consequent reduction in the surplus available for export. In the second category, however, there was a large increase of nearly 56 per cent from Rs. 1,325.40 lakhs in the previous year to Rs. 2,200.14 lakhs in the year under review. This was mainly due to heavy exports of raw cotton, which alone came to over Rs. 973 lakhs and accounted for something like 40 per cent of the total exports in that category. India, however, exporting so much raw cotton, even while Japan, our principal pre-war customer, was practically out of the market, suggests that this raw material is being prized outside the country, too. This export may also mean that to the same extent that her own industry is being starved within the country itself. To counter-balance this, we find that the manufactured articles suffered in exports, having declined from Rs. 3,359.64 lakhs in the previous year to Rs. 2,898.27 lakhs for the year under review, or a decrease of some 15 per cent. Notwithstanding, however, the increased supply of manufactured goods, the country continued to suffer from shortage of supplies in regard to textiles and other essential requirements of consumer goods.

The total trade of Bombay Province rose from Rs. 198.41 crores to Rs. 263.55 crores. Out of this, merchandise proper amounted to Rs. 232.89 crores, and the balance was treasure, i.e., gold and silver. Bombay still continues to be the pricipal centre for commerce in bullion and, in spite of many restrictions on that line of business, a brisk trade goes on all through the year. A good deal of that activity is purely speculative, not genuine trade and as such needs more rigorous control in the public interest than any other organised exchange.

According to trade statistics, Bombay accounts for more than 40 per cent of the foreign trade of India and the bulk of that passes through the port of Bombay. With the development or establishment of new Provinces, with the abolition of customs barriers within the country, e.g., at Viramgam, and the making of new roads and other means of commerce, it it not unlikely that other ports may also develop on the western coast to rival Bombay both as focal points for incoming or outgoing trade. The concentration, however, of banking and credit institutions and facilities in the city of Bombay, the alignment of railways, and the growth of manufacturing industry within the city, added to the long connection and good-will that have been built up in the past by foreign firms, will continue to make the city and port of Bombay the most considerable centre for overseas trade for years to come. This is evidenced by the fact that the principal customers are the United Kingdom and other Commonwealth countries, which accounted for more than 52.29 per cent of the total trade of this Province, as against 47.71 per cent going to foreign countries. This was much highter, no doubt, in the preceding year as regard the Commonwealth countries, and correspondingly lower in regard to the foreign countries. But the presence of longstanding contacts and branch establishments or managing agency firms in this part of the country from Commonwealth countries makes it unavoidable that the latter should be the most important customers in the trade of this Province, if not of this country. Other reasons also are present to explain the phenomenon, but whether it will continue in the same intensity in the future now that India has become independent remains to be seen.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Kautilyan Economics In Indian Universities

Sir,—The Board of studies in Economics of the Calcutta University has adopted a proposal for the inclusion of Kautilyan studies in the curricula of the Inter and B. A. examinations. The suggestion emanated from Prof. H. C. Ghosh of the Calcutta University. The note he had circulated amongst the members of the Board in this connection has been reproduced in the "Modern Review" of October 1948. It deserves attention of the Indian students of economics. Prof. Ghosh and the Calcutta University have to be congratulated for this important step in right direction. Being imbued only with the studies of Western Economics the Indian students generally carries a conviction that India has had nothing to contribute to this great science. This misconception will be certainly dispelled if one reads the note of Prof. Ghosh. Now as we are free to guide our own destiny it is high time that we adopt that system of Economic which would suit us best. Prof. Ghosh has no doubt succeeded in bringing home to the authorities concerned of the Calcutta Universiy his view that Kautilyan Economics is even in the present days the most suitable system for Indian conditions. It is to be hoped that the other sister Universities of India will follow the lead given by the Calcutta University without delay.—Yours etc.

A. Y. KAMAT

Communal Canker

Sir,—If United India is really acclaimed from all its four corners by its people any dealing in terms of communalism should be discouraged. Such as "wanted a Parsi, a Marathi, a Gujerati, a Christian, for such and such a firm" in advertisements, or "Catholic Colony", "Brahmin Wada", "Parsi General Hospital", "Gujerati Sewing and Knitting Mandal", "Marathi Sangh" etc., etc. Thus any assertion in communal terms nurtures faction fight. Let the administrative and economic matters be talked of in zonal terms. But giving of communal colour to matters relating to sheer merits academci qualifications, charity, skill, Co-operative Societies etc., etc., should be made cognisable offences.—Yours, etc.,

(Miss) SUWARNA DEVI.

Murud House,
Ghatkopar.

National Cadet Corps

Sir,—Permit me through the columns of your valued paper to congratulate the authorities on the prompt and thorough manner in which the National Cadet Corps Scheme is being finalised. A Cadre Course for N.C.C.'s was recently organised, and the keenest interest is being evinced in putting the National Cadet Corps on a sound basis. It is a good beginning and augurs a good end. Long live the N.C.C.—Yours etc.

(Prof.) ANGELO MOSES,
Professor of Philosophy
Khalsa College,
Matunga.

Linguistic Provinces And Cosmopolitan Cities

BOMBAY CITY STATE WILL BE AN EXEMPLAR TO OTHER STATES

By K. T. SHAH

(V*)

With this background, and to avoid other less desirable alternatives or consequences, it seems the most preferable course would be to make a separate Federal Unit of these cosmopolitan cities like Bombay, Madras, or Delhi. They should have equal rights of representation in the Upper Chamber or the Council of States of the Federal Union of India. The presence then of Central Authority in the port and the lands belonging to the Port Trust of Bombay, of the railways and railway quarters, and of all the different establishments and organisations, will not be an eyesore, or meet with any difficulty in administration which a strong, compact, and perhaps aggressive unit, like magnified Maharashtra, may involve.

This reasoning applies not only to the denial of the claim of Maharashtra to acquire and hold Bombay city, its port, and suburbs as an integral part of United Maharashtra, for which agitation has grown to fever heat in the last few months. It equally applies to any other neighbouring Province, whether Gujarat or Konkan, from which, whatever the affinity any section of the civic population may have, Bombay must be no less distinct than from the Marathi areas. The civic rivalries, if any, developed hereafter between the two leading linguistic groups, both of which have their home in this town, would contribute to the wealth and prosperity of the city as a whole. If neither gets a parochial pull or exclusionist inspiration from outside, it will not miss its mark, because of its own merit, persuasive power or civic contribution.

A BEACON-LIGHT

The civic institutions, like the present Municipal Corporation, may be turned into local legislature and deal with local administration as any other unit in the town and suburbs of Bombay much more effectively and directly, than would be the case if Bombay is merged and absorbed in such an overwhelming neighbouring unit. The long tradition of local self-Governbent in this city is not without its value. The object lesson that the city has provided in municipal government since 1887, and the many activities, institutions, or establishments that it has developed in the course of its 60 years of fairly independent local administration, will receive a new impetus, a new breath of life,—which would continue to be a beacon-light to other units in upholding civil liberties and achieving social well-being of tht local population, without sacrificing by an iota the national solidarity.

SAFEGUARD AGAINST PROVINCIALISM

There is sufficient individuality in the city sufficient peculiarity of character and circumstances to justify the suggestion. The chances of linguistic imperialism or provincial nationalism assuming formidable dimensions which may threaten the daily life of the city by, let us say affecting its water supply lying outside its area or its electrical supply which also lies in areas that must go into Maharashtra, are slender, and need not be taken into account,—unless the Central Government is too weak to enforce a common policy and administration of all public utilities with fair distribution of such services and utilities to each component unit in accordance with its need rather than in accordance with the rights of ownership.

The possibility of the Central Government having to be armed with extraordinary powers simply to keep Provincial ambitions in check makes another argument for keeping the city and island of Bombay as a separate unit, lest linguistic minorities may not receive as fair a treatment, and important national industry as full a recognition, protection and encouragement, as is their due from the view point of all round development.

A NOTE OF WARNING

If this suggestion is not accepted, the menace of Inter-provincial jealousies may assume too formidable proportions to be controllable. The alarmed minorities in possession of disproportionate wealth, property, enterprise, or opportunity, may elect to migrate from a place like Bombay while there is time to effect this migration unmolested, and avoid the repetition of any spectacle that which happened in Bengal, the Punjab or Sind after partition. The lesson has been too recent and too bitter to be easily forgotten; and Provincial patriotism (?) may be inculcated no less fanatically than religious frenzy. Though those who seek unification of Maharashtra may repudiate, and even resent, any hint of such Caesarian ambitions, the utterances in many organs of the Marathi press and the attitude of some of the foremost Marathi publicists are enough ground to sound a note of warning, while there is still time to read the writing on the wall. A Gujarathi school once started by that community in Poona was described in a leading Marathi paper of that city as a iron nail in the gold plate of Marathidom. Traders and industrialised like the Sholapur Jain who have migrated from Gujarat over a century ago, and have become Maharashtrianised in dress and speech and culture, have been promised the treatment in Maharashtra the Jews received in Nazi Germany. These may be vapourings of irresponsible extremists; but when passions run high, extreme sentiments have a way of catching on, which no one should ignore who wants the peaceful and constitutional evolution of this country to its destined place in the comity of nations.

It must also be remembered that it is not moderate thinkers and intellectual leaders and pioneers of such ideas who remain in command when the ideas get to the stage of implementation. The element which, at moments of crises forced by such developments, seize command of the situation are not always amenable to the injunctions of political philosophy and far-sighted sagacity.

It is to avoid disastrous consequences like those just mentioned, and to avoid also the waste implicit in large scale transfers of trade and enterprise, industry and employment, from this city to more agreeable neighbouring areas for the minorities likely to be alarmed, and the development of new facilities of like dimentions in those areas that may take years to come, it would be but right and proper to make of the City and Island of Bombay and Salsette including the suburbs, a Federal Unit by itself.

ALTERNATIVE PROPOSALS

Alternatively all the present Provinces with the possible additions, accretions of new territory and population from the amalgamation of adjoining States, may require to be remodelled fundamentally, so as to make out of the present conglomeration, not 15 or 20 units, but perhaps 200 or more each of the size of a district, and characterised by homogeneity in population, manageable in size or area, and convenient other respects, where truly democratic institutions and practices would have a much greater scope; and where at the same time the Central Government of the country may be made as strong as necessary, without any fear of its violating democratic principles, or imperilling national integrity, independence or sovereignty of the Unity.

The implementation of the ideal of reorganising the component units of the Indian Federation is, thus, teeming with difficulties and complexities. While the constitution is not yet settled, and the governing principles of the distribution of powers and functions as between the Units and the Centre not decided upon, it would be the path of wisdom to hold in abeyance such disintegrating factors, until such time as the country has settled down to its new life, and developed traditions, precedents or conventions regarding the relative spheres of action and mutual relations as between the Centre and the Units, and as between the Units themselves. If that course does not appeal to the majority, the next best alternative would be to abolish all the present Provinces, and reform the entire Union on more material principles of intrinsic cohesion in the Units, each with a manageable area and sufficient population, say a million. The Centre would then have all the powers of making the basic policy for the entire country, and the Units the main function of administering that policy in specific respects. In Defence, Foreign Relations, Transport and Communications, Foreign Trade and Fiscal matters, the Centre would have sole charge; while in the maintenance of law and order, and development of social services, public utilities, and economic resources the Units will have a predominant say. If this arrangement is unacceptable, the third alternative would be to make the present cosmopolitan towns, along with such States, if any, which retain their distinct individuality, each by itself or as Union INTER SE, to be equal Units of the Federation and make the new Units formed on linguistic basis to be compact and homogeneous in area, population and economic as well as cultural conditions. Nor should any Unit be in size or numbers so large as by its own strength of numbers to overwhelm or out vote the others.

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*The first, second, third & forth articles appeared on 26th, 28th 30th Oct. & 1st Nov. rtspectively.

FRANKLY SPEAKING

Public Libraries

Laying the foundation stone of a public library at Bandra the other day, Mr. B. G. Kher rightly suggested that the library of the future should not be merely a collection of book but "a live and vigorous cultural centre which would not be conent with the issuing of books that will also try to organise various kinds of literary and cultural activities suited to the needs and psychology of the people." But the pity of it is that too many of our libraries contain useless books ill-suited to the needs of the people; nor are even the good books widely issued to the public. They are a show and a make-believe and there is poor return for the money spent on the books on the rent and on the staff and peons. Organisers of the libraries should be more careful about the selection of books and see that they are well used. It should be obvious that libraries will be better used if the public are better educated. Mr. Kher has given an assurance that in twelve years no boy or girl of fourteen years will remain illiterate. If adult illiteracy, too, is eliminated by that time, it would be a good impetus to the library movement, provided, of course, that books are carefully selected for the libraries so as to suit the needs and interests of the people concerned.

India And Ethiopia

The Goodwill Mission, which had been sent from this country to Ethiopia has returned bringing with it assurances from the Emperor and people of that country of the utmost cordiality and friendliness in all relations which the Government and people of India might establish with them. Having all along received only raw deals at the hands of the European countries with which she had come in contact, Ethiopia is naturally anxious to cultivate friendship with a country like India which has no unholy territorial or even commercial ambitions such as those which the imperialist nations of Europe have been cherishing. The desire of Emperor Haile Selassie and other leaders of Ethiopia that diplomatic relations should be established between their country and India is therefore quite a natural one and we have no doubt that the Government of India will readily reciprocate by opening an Indian Legation in that country at the earliest possible occasion. Ethiopia's need of trained school teachers and technicians in various industrial fields can be met to some extent at least by this country. So also, Ethiopia's need for capital and aid in other forms in exploiting the country's natural resources, which are known to be rich, can be supplied by Indian enterprise, which is assured by the ruler of Ethiopia of equality of facilities with investors from European countries. India, like an elder sister, can lend a helping hand to Ethiopia in a number of ways and such help will be welcomed by that country when it does not carry with it any ulterior designs of self-aggrandisement at her expense.

Nationalist China's Crisis

When after the loss of Mukden, Generalissimo Chiang Kai Shek informed the Kuomintang that "Manchuria had fallen to Communism" he made an announcement which was of the gravest consequences to China and of the deepest and most profound interest to Asia and, indeed, the entire world. The loss of Manchuria will break China's economic backbone completely and may, therefore, well break that country otherwise, too. If Communism triumphs in China, it will radically change the entire balance of international relations and international life in Asia, Europe and the world. That is why the nationalist debacle in Manchuria is being watched everywhere, regardsless of opinions about Communish, with keen interest and concern.

Anxious Question

Meanwhile, China is confronted with a crisis which, because it is internal, is graver than the Japanese conquest of Manchuria. As the situation has developed it is now almost a matter of touch and go with the Nationalist regime. For the Manchurian victory of Communists have all but crippled Nationalist China in every vital respect. Many explanations and many excuses will be, and are being offered, for this. But the main factor responsible for the debacle is the economic, political and military ills, the inevitable outcome of a regime which still remains feudal, which obstinately and suicidally clings to reactionary principles and which is ridden through and through with brazen and cynical corruption. The Generalissimo is above these evils. But, to put it only negatively, he failed to discourage the vices among his lieutenants and followers. He is a great man, the greatest that China, Communist as well as Nationalist possesses today. But personal greatness and virtues, with American material assistance, cannot be, as they have not been, of any avail, unless they are reflected in the followers also, unless the common man in China finds in own personal experience that he is at least as well of under a Nationalist as under a Communist regime. Can he be made to feel so now at almost the eleventh hour? The Generalissimo has in his life shown great powers of survival and recovery. This is his most difficult hour. Will he surmount his difficulty? That is the most anxious question.

Congress In Mysore

The peculiar and somewhat difficult position in which Congress went in Mysore State are finding themselves after the accession of the State to the Indian Union is reflected in the resolution which the working committee of the State Congress has just adopted and which it proposes to place before the All-Mysore Congress Committee for ratification. It will be recalled that the latter Committee not long ago had decided to urge the Indian National Congress to recognise the Mysore State as a separate Congress Unit and to allow the State Congress Committee to function as an independent provincial organisation opinion in Congress, circles in Karnatak outside the State which had expected the State Congress Committee to merge itself into the existing Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee and thus to lose its separate indentity, since the State had decided to accede to the Indian Union, were some what surprised at this step and saw behind it an "unholy" desire not to allow the State to become an integral part of the Karnatak Province of the future. But Congressmen in Karnatak should have realised that until the plan of a Karnatak Province as an administrative unit assumes a more definite shape than it has at present with the question of the future of the States, small and big, which are sought to be included in that Province, still undecided, it was quite natural for Congressmen in Mysore State not to take any precipitate step pending the solution of the question of the merger of the State with the Indian Union.

A Major Problem

This question of merger is one of the major problems which the Government of India has still to tackle. It has still to be ascertained whether the people of the State as a whole desire a merger or whether they would demand the continuance of the State as a separate unit with the present ruler at its head. Until this problem is satisfactorily tackled the question of the "inclusion" of the State in the Karnatak Province has no meaning however necessary such an inclusion of ideological grounds may appear to Congressmen in Karnatak outside the State. In these circumstances it would not be quite fair to accuse Congressmen in the State of lack of patriotism towards Karnatak if they decline to merge themselves into the Karnatak P.C.C. before they know definitely what is to be future of the State with its present monarchical constitution.

TETE-A-TETE

WITHOUT COMMENT—

Dr. Khan Sahib, former Premier of N.W.F.P., has been shifted from Thauddani, where he was originally externed, to another place, Khanpur, in Hazara District.

—Press Report.

* * *

Members of the C. P. and Berar Police Force are, we read, going to contribute rupees one lakh and sixty-three thousand to the Gandhi National Memorial Fund.

The Police Force of India should. But we readily acknowledge that those who ought to lead conspicuously if not contribute exclusively, have all—er—returned "Home."

* * *

According to a Hyderabad (Dn) message, plans are under way to register all eligible voters in Hyderabad for the State's first democratic election.

Which should force another flood of tears from Churchill on the past glory and achievements of British Imperial rule.

* * *

M. Andrei Vyshinsky, the Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister, entertained India's Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, privately to luncheon at the Soviet Embassy—Paris Report.

Let there, however, be no flutter or excitement please in any cotes or quarters, far or near.

* * *

Apropos of the activities in Indonesia and demands of the Dutch Foreign Minister, Dr. Stikker, some Republicans believe the Dutch Army will march on Jogjakarta, the Republican capital, before the end of the year if Dr. Stikker is not satisfied with the Republic's ability to stop infiltrations.

That's how the Dutch-occupied Batavia report puts it.

We not only believe it to be the Dutch Army's programme, but we would also be vastly surprised if it was not carried out according to schedule. After all what had the Dutch and their allies been working for all these two years and more?

* * *

Dr. Hubertus van Mook said in a farewell broadcast to Indonesia that he deeply regretted that so far the Republic had been unable to find its way out of the "fence of barbed wire with which it had surrounded itself."

Inwardly chuckling, of course, that he and his country were given the time and the resources to surround the Republic with a fence of barbed wire.

* * *

Says a Nanking report, the Generalissimo, facing the gravest crisis in his twenty years of power, told the Kuomintang Central Political Committee, "we must accept the lessons of defeat."

How can most of them accept the lesson which is that they should be liquidated by the Generalissimo?

* * *

A leading U.S. paper says: "American power and resources are not unlimited, and even if they were ten times what they are, they still could not save China unless China can somehow develop internal strength and leadership to save herself."

It evidently needed that pinch to realise that the Communists alone are not to blame for their successes.

* * *

Paris November 2: The U.N. Security Council will meet on Thursday to discuss the Anglo-Chinese Palestine "sanctions" resolution it is announced here.

Quite, quite. As you say, we needn't bother to speculate on what would happen to the resolution.

* * *

One of the U.S. "pollsters" predicted on Monday that Dewey would get 49.5 per cent of the total votes, Truman 44.5 per cent Henry Wallace 4 per cent and Governor Strom Thurmond, the Dixiecrat (anti-Negro) champion 4.2 per cent.

We are particularly interested in the total and percentage of votes given to Mr. Thurmond by the greatest and finest of the modern world's democracies.

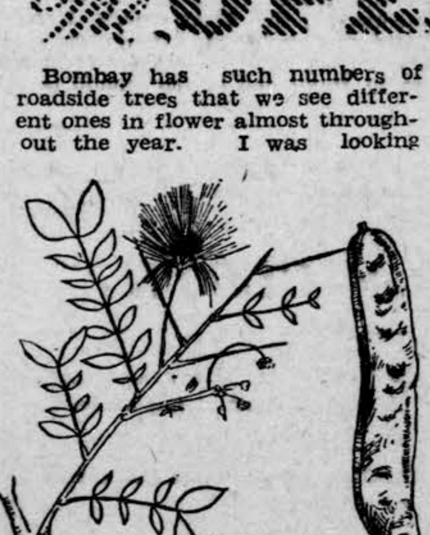
* * *

Said Mr. Dewey in his final broadcast: "The foremost issue rising clear and high above all others is whether in this solemn hour the United States of America is going to be a strong united nation—a nation that can meet the challenge of a dangerous world."

United States of America v. The World already? And "dangerous" world too!

The OPEN AIR

Bombay has such numbers of roadside trees that we see different ones in flower almost throughout the year. I was looking the other day at the Rain Trees which seem to have a very long flowering season. The Rain Tree belongs to the Mimosa Family and is therefore allied to the Babul, the Sensitive. Plant, the Soapnut (or Arita) and many others. The foliage is rather dark green in colour and the leaves are compound, that is, divided up into small leaflets. These leaves, like those of the Sensitive Plant, though to a lesser degree, have the power of folding their leaflets together and allowing them to droop down. This they do at night and also in cloudy weather, and we often hear it said that the Rain Tree forecasts rain in this way and that this is the reason for its name! Personally I do not think that it is always reliable as a weather prophet! The flowers are like dainty little pink powder puffs among the leaves and when they fall they give place to small green pods bearing the seeds.



RAIN TREE

D. R.

India's Freedom Struggle Shows Way To World Peace

(Continued from Page 1)

two mighty wars and as a consequence of those wars. What has been the lesson of those wars? Surely, it has been that, out of hatred and violence, you will not build peace. It is a contradiction in terms.

LESSON OF HISTORY

"The lesson of history, and especially of the two wars that have devastated humanity, has been that out of hatred and violence only hatred and violence can come.

"We have got into a cycle of hatred and violence, and not the most brilliant debate will get you out of it unless you find other ways and means.

"If you continue in this cycle, the result will be not only tremendous devastation all over the world but also non-achievement by any individual power of group of its objectives.

"How, then, are we to proceed? It may be it is difficult to get this hatred, prejudice and fear out of our minds. Nevertheless, unless we do we shall never succeed".

Pandit Nehru declared that while they honoured European culture and were interested in her problems the world was something bigger.

AWAKENING IN ASIA

"You will not solve your problems by thinking that the problems of the world are mainly European. There are vast tracts in Asia which may not in the past have taken much part in world affairs but they are awake, their people are moving and they have no intention whatever of being ignored or passed by.

"Today Asia counts in world affairs. Tomorrow it will count much more.

"Part of Asia is still not free and it is astonishing that any country should still hold to the doctrine of colonialism after all that has happened.

"There is going to be active opposition in Asia to every form of colonialism. We who have suffered from colonialism and imperial domination have committed ourselves inevitably to the freedom of every other country we look at the struggles of neighbouring countries with sympathy and any power, great or small, that comes in the way of freedom does an ill turn to world peace".

RACIAL EQUALITY

Dealing with racial equality, Pandit Nehru said that, strangely enough, some of the principles of the Charter were still being challenged in spite of all that the Assembly had said on the subject.

"No part of the world likes racial inequality or is going to tolerate it except where there is superior force for a while.

"It is sowing the seeds of conflict if racial inequality and discrimination is not removed.

"Asia, Africa and other parts of the world are affected much more than Europe. If the great statesmen of Europe do not have this picture before them, their own problems will not be properly balanced.

"It is a strange thing that today, when the world lacks food, and people are starving in many parts, our attention is concentrated on political problems. I wonder if it would be possible for the Assembly to take a holiday from political problems and settle down to urgent economic problems like food supplies for parts of the world, which need them.

FEAR AND APPREHENSION

"Today the world is tied up with fear and apprehension, some of it wholly justified, no doubt, it pervades great countries.

"Aggression of every type must be resisted. If there is fear of aggression we have to defend ourselves, but even in doing that, we must have clean hands. It is easy to condemn people. In a sense all of us, here in Europe, Asia or America have all been guilty in many wars. We are all guilty men and women. If we proceed from this point of view the psychology of fear might grow less.

"If we realise—as I am convinced myself—that there is not going to be war at least in the foreseeable future, why should there be this fear?

"Let us prepare ourselves to meet any aggression that may come so that no foolish nation or community shall misbehave. The United Nations exists for that, but everybody should avoid aggressive action in speech or word.

"I am afraid few of us avoid that in debate. There is a temptation to make points by mere brilliance of language. But it leaves a long trail behind.

INDIA'S COURAGE

"I have no doubt this Assembly is going to solve our problems. I am not afraid of the future. Though India, from a military point of view is of no great consequence, yet I am not afraid of the biggest powers with all their armies, navies and atom bombs. There is another force than force of arms. That is the lesson my Master taught me. We stood unarmed against a mighty country and a powerful empire. We own our freedom by relatively peaceful means because throughout all this period, we had decided neither to submit to evil no matter what happened, nor to be afraid of the consequences.

"I do not know if it is possible to apply that lesson to the whole world with all its problems, but the principles underlying it certainly could be applied."

Observing that he represented 330,000,000 people, Pandit Nehru said that after a year of freedom India proposed to go ahead at a rapid pace, building, constructing and being a power for peace and for the good of the world.

Pandit Nehru declared: "We propose to meet every aggression from whatever quarter it comes, in every possible way. But we do not think that the problems of the world, or of India, can be dealt with in terms of aggression and violence."

MEXICAN RESOLUTION

Praising the Mexican resolution which, just passed, called on the great powers to resolve their differences and promote lasting peace, Pandit Nehru said that if the Assembly followed it up it would go a long way along the road to peace and the solution of the problems before it.

The Indian Prime Minister concluded that nobody could be optimistic enough to think that problems faded away just because they felt good. But if the approach was not one of anger, passion and fear, they would grow less and perhaps a solution might come. Even if it did not, the pall of fear would grow less and that would be going some may towards the solution of the world's problems.

Chinese 'Reds' March On Hopei

Prelude To Show-Down Battle In N. China

NANKING, Nov. 3 (Reuter): Communist armies, following up the collapse of the Nationalist armies in Manchuria, were reported today to have struck in Western Hopei and the inner Mongolian Province of Suiyuan.

Their aim was believed to be to dent the Government armies flank before the expected big North China "show-down" battle, Government despatches indicated today.

The situation was described as "critical" in Taiyuan, capital of Shansi 270 miles south-west of Peiping, in the face of an intensified Communist onslaught.

The Government had been forced to recall four relieving armies to Paoting, capital of Hopei, itself the objective of a Communist drive.

LARGE-SCALE COMMUNIST OPERATIONS

The large-scale Communist operations were being conducted by handful of experienced generals under the strategic control of General Chu The, Commander of all Communist forces, it was stated.

According to earlier Shanghai reports, the remants of the Government forces in Manchuria were today evacuating their last bridehead at Yinchow and Hulutao.

Strong Communist forces had cut their escape corridor from Mukden to Yinchow, the reports said.

Chinese Troops Evacuat

SHANGHAI, Nov. 3: Remnants of the one time half million strong Nationalist army in Manchuria have begun to evacuate the Yinckow and Hulutao bridgeheads in the province of Liaoning, the last Government held areas in Northeast China reports reaching here from the front said today.

The corridor between Mukden and Yinckow was said to have been cut by Communist forces closing in on South Manchurian seaports.

TURKEY'S IMPORT TRADE WITH BRITAIN AT STANDSTILL

ISTANBUL, Nov. 3 (Reuter). Turkey brought import trade with Britain to a standstill today by suspending the issue of licenses for imports from the sterling area.

The measure followed the fall of her sterling balances in Britain to under £2,000,000.

EXODUS FROM E. BENGAL

Inter-Dominion Conference To Discuss Problems

NEW DELHI, Nov. 3 (API)—The problem of the continuing exodus of Hindus from East Bengal is expected to be discussed at dominion level between India and Pakistan shortly. The date is not likely to be finalised until after Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's return to India.

It is stated in New Delhi that between 15 to 20 lakhs of refugees have so far come into India from East Bengal. It is not possible to give a more accurate figure since it has not been possible to take a census as was done in the case of refugees from West Pakistan because of the exodus being a continuous one. On an average, about 600 persons have been leaving their homes and hearths in East Bengal daily and coming into West Bengal.

The Government of India's policy with regard to refugees from East Pakistan has been authoritatively defined more than once. They are to be treated on the same basis as refugees from Western Pakistan, although, it is recognised, the question of rehabilitation of the former cannot yet be tackled.

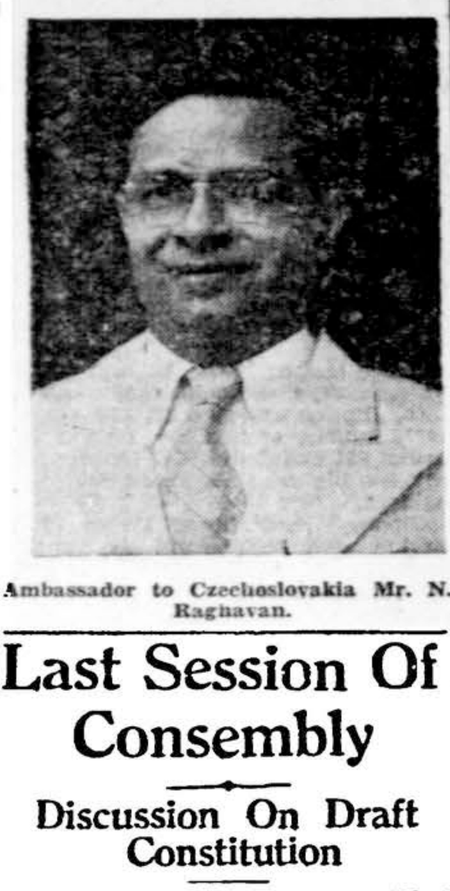
The most important problem that remains is one of stopping the exodus and, if it is possible, of sending back those who have migrated. Ways and means of achieving this end will be discussed at the inter-Dominion Conference.

FINANCIAL POSITION OF KOLHAPUR STATE

Central Government To Institute Enquiry

KOLHAPUR, Nov. 3, (API): Mr. J. Dayal, a senior official of the Government of India's finance department, is arriving here shortly to enquire into the financial position of Kolhapur State, it is learnt. Mr Dayal will look into certain financial transaction of the State during the year prior to its taking over by the administrator.

It is authoritatively stated that the Administrator has moved the Government of India for a loan of rupees two crores to carry on the administration of the State. The Government of India may, however, await the results of Mr Dayal's enquiry before acceding to the request.



Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Mr. N. Raghavan.

Last Session Of Consembly

Discussion On Draft Constitution

NEW DELHI, Nov. 3 (API)—What is expected to be the final session of the Constituent Assembly of India begins tomorrow to finalise and adopt the draft constitution which has been before public for the last eight months and considered by a number of provincial legislatures.

The main business before the House for tomorrow and the day after will be a motion by Dr. B. R. Ambedkar for the consideration of the draft.

A large number of amendments have been tabled and the drafting committee after scrutiny and in the light of public discussions and criticisms has selected or redrafted some two hundred amendments. It now appears that fresh notices will have to be given of these amendments as no amendment can be tabled before the House passes the motion for consideration. "Unofficially" the Drafting Committee's amendments have already been printed and in the light of the debate on the consideration motion it is anticipated many members may not table their own amendments.

After the adoption of the consideration motion which is expected to conclude by November 5, the House is expected to adjourn for two days to enable members to give a fresh notice of their amendments.

The question of India's position in the commonwealth is not expected to come up till the clauses are adopted. The reference to a democratic sovereign republic occurs in the preamble to the constitution which, according to legislative practice, will be taken up for consideration towards the end.

REMAINS OF CLAWED CREATURE

WASHINGTON (UPA).—The fossil remains of a moniscotherium, a small, clawed creature which became extinct millions of years ago, has been dug up in Western Wyoming by Dr. Charles L. Gazin of the Smithsonian Institute.

He also found the skull of a hyracotherium, a dog-size creature commonly known as the "dawn horse."

Gazin is curator of vertebrate paleontology for the institute. His findings will be turned over to the U.S. National Museum as an additional to its paleontological collection.

The two animals lived in the so-called eocene period and were remote ancestors of present-day hoofed animals.

The institute said the meniscotherium probably was related to mammals which finally evolved as the hoofed animals of present times.

The hyracotherium, comparable to a small dog in size, is a remote, direct-line ancestor of the horse. It had developed hoofs but, unlike the modern horse, had more than one on each foot.

Gazin also explored deposits near Pipestone Springs, Montana, where he found bones of small mammals of the later oligocene period.

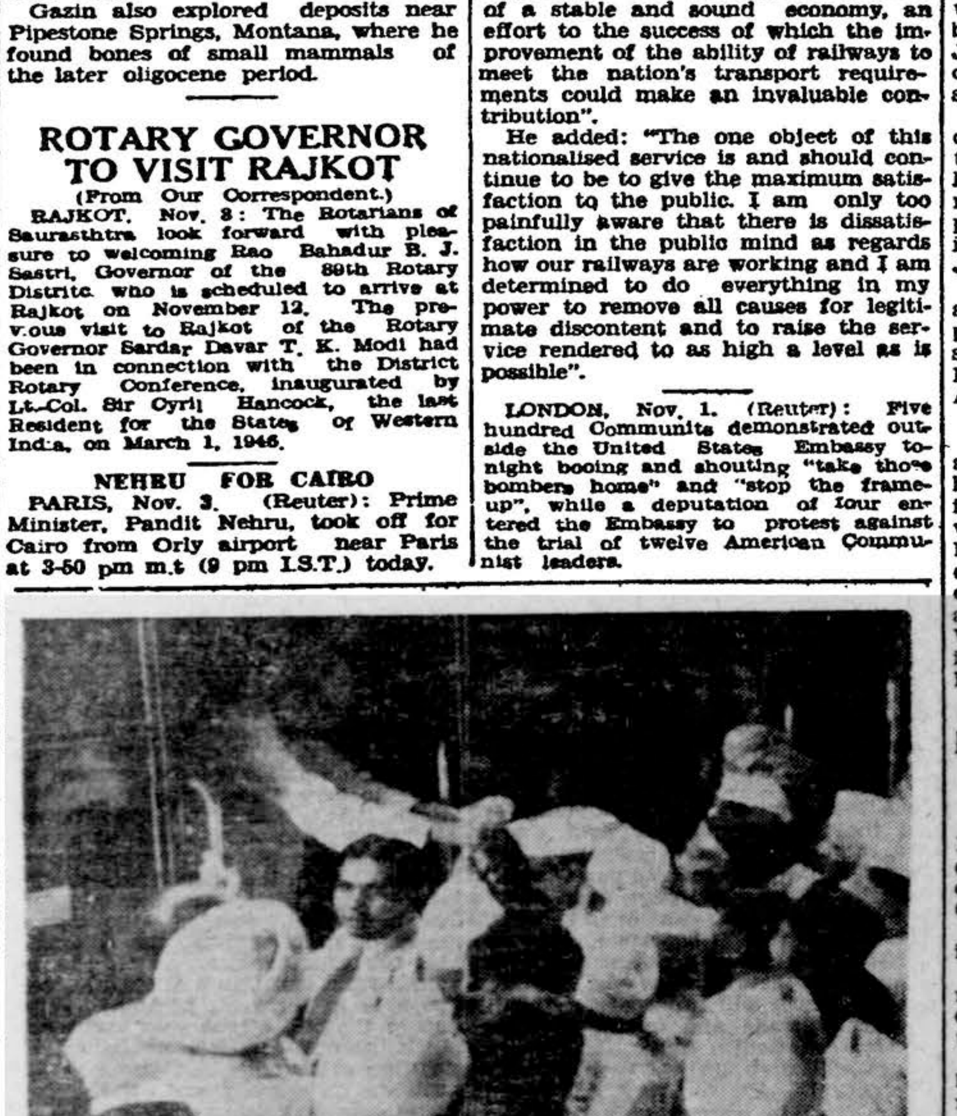
ROTARY GOVERNOR TO VISIT RAJKOT

(From Our Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, Nov. 3: The Rotarians of Saurashtra look forward with pleasure to welcoming Rao Bahadur B. J. Sastri, Governor of the 89th Rotary District who is scheduled to arrive at Rajkot on November 12. The previous visit to Rajkot of the Rotary Governor Sardar Davar T. K. Modi had been in connection with the District Rotary Conference, inaugurated by Lt.-Col. Sir Cyril Hancock, the last Resident for the States of Western India, on March 1, 1946.

NEHRU FOR CAIRO

PARIS, Nov. 3. (Reuter): Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru, took off for Cairo from Orly airport near Paris at 3-50 pm m.t (9 pm I.S.T.) today.



Sardar Patel leaving for Nagpur on Tuesday evening.

Russia Resumes Obstructive Tactics

Air To Air Fighting Manoeuvres In Berlin

BERLIN, Nov. 3 (UPA): The Russians today resumed their obstructive tactics on the aerial corridors to Berlin.

Soviet Controller at the Four-Power Air Safety Center announced that air to air fighting between manoeuvering Soviet planes would be held in the Hamburg and Bueckenburg corridors between Berlin and the British zone.

Meanwhile, fog continued to slow Allied airlift to Berlin this morning. Planes landed at Tempelhof airdrome in the American sector here every 10 minutes compared with the usual three minutes. For a six-hour period yesterday no planes landed at American fields here.

Berlin City government, in a move to improve its difficult financial position, decreed that henceforth Berliners who receive their incomes in the form of marks issued by Western Allies must pay their taxes in Wester marks. Up to now these persons have received their incomes in Western marks but paid taxes in Russian issued marks which was worth only about 25 per cent as much as Western marks on black market exchanges.

Allied Welfare officials announced that they intended to speed up aerial evacuation of Berlin children to Western zones from 100 to 840 peak.

FRENCH STRIKE SITUATION

Police Troops Hold All Mines In North

PARIS, Nov. 3 (Reuter): Troops and police today held nearly all the mines in France's strikebound northern coalfield.

The Ministry of the Interior announced last night that all pits in the Pas de Calais and Nord Departments had been cleared except a few.

Two trains were derailed yesterday, the French News Agency reported. One was a miners train near Herin, Northern France, and another near Marseilles but there were no casualties.

The Christian Trade Union Federation, attacking the Government's new price increases, said last night it could not accept last month's 15 per cent wage increase as sufficient to cover the rise in prices since then.

FRENCH MINERS STRIKE

PARIS, Nov. 3. (Reuter). Miners pickets have been cleared from every pit they occupied in France's strike bound coalfields, Minister of the Interior, Jules Moch announced in a broadcast to the nation today.

Ayyangar's Assurance To Public & Railwaymen

NEW DELHI, Nov. 3 (API): Broadcasting from the Delhi Station of All-India Radio, India's Transport and Railways Minister, Sri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar, tonight assured railway workers of his "ceaseless endeavour to establish and maintain the most cordial of relations with workers of all ranks, to remove their legitimate grievances, to promote their welfare in all directions and above all to make them feel that they are not mere employees sweating in an industry owned by others but real participators in its running and the rendering of service to the community".

He felt confident that "railway labour will co-operate with me in this task and continue to give of its best to the country.

He warned at the same time that "no dislocation will be permitted in the effort which the Government are making towards the attainment by India of a stable and sound economy, an effort to the success of which the improvement of the ability of railways to meet the nation's transport requirements could make an invaluable contribution".

He added: "The one object of this nationalised service is and should continue to be to give the maximum satisfaction to the public. I am only too painfully aware that there is dissatisfaction in the public mind as regards how our railways are working and I am determined to do everything in my power to remove all causes for legitimate discontent and to raise the service rendered to as high a level as is possible".

LONDON, Nov. 1. (Reuter): Five hundred Communists demonstrated outside the United States Embassy tonight booing and shouting "take those bombers home" and "stop the frame-up", while a deputation of four entered the Embassy to protest against the trial of twelve American Communist leaders.

PROFILE OF TRUMAN

'Middle Of Road' Man In White House Again

(By PAUL SCOTT RANKINE, Reuter's Correspondent)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3, (Reuter): The word 'middle' has to be used over and over again in any description of President Truman and is, perhaps, the key to his character and career.

Of middle class background, he comes from the middle of the Middle West and largely owes his political advancement to the middle-of-the-road position which he has firmly taken on national issues.

NOT A TRIMMER

This does not mean that President Truman has the reputation of being a trimmer—a shrewd politician who chooses the middle road because it is safe politically.

His friends say that he just thinks that way. One biographer described him as "a man of the dead centre politically, just as he is geographically but he gets there not by plotting his course that way but by a kind of zig-zag operation in which he moves back and forth between extremes and is consequently sighted more often in the centre than any place else".

DRAMATIC RISE TO HIGHEST OFFICE

His political rise to the highest office in the land has been dramatic, unexpected and swift. A powerful political leader in Missouri politics, Tom Pendergast, raised him speedily up the ladder of local politics and eventually sent him to the Senate in 1934 where he attracted little attention until the war.

Then he became a nation-wide figure as the Chairman of a committee investigating the war production programme with what was regarded generally as outstanding honesty, perseverance and balance.

HE NEVER WANTED IT

Mr. Truman has frequently stated that he never wanted the job of being President and his friends believe him. It all started when he was chosen to be the Vice-Presidential candidate of the Democratic Party in the 1944 election, when President Roosevelt was expected to live for at least another four years to see the nation through the problems of peace-making and post-war reconstruction.

Senator Truman was then selected by President Roosevelt himself and the Democratic National Convention as a compromise middle-of-the-road candidate between Mr. James F. Byrnes, who was regarded as Conservative and reactionary by the Left Wing of the Democratic Party, and Mr. Henry Wallace, who was bitterly disliked as a Left Wing extremist by the Conservative Wing of the Party.

Because of his well-known moderation in all things, however, and because the party did not expect him to occupy any other office than the comparatively unimportant one of Vice-President, all sections united in supporting Mr. Truman as the man upon the choice of whom they could all sink their differences.

Then, unexpectedly, President Roosevelt died in the spring of 1945, and Mr. Truman became President with not only the power but, as events turned out, the compulsion of putting his middle-of-the-road solution into practice on at least legislative proposals.

The Right and Left wings of the Party then broke away from him, formed separate parties of their own headed by presidential candidates now standing against him and thus undermined his chances of being returned to office in the forthcoming election.

ONE IMPORTANT DECISION AFTER ANOTHER

Few presidents, not excluding President Roosevelt, have ever had such important decisions to decide in 1945 whether and when to drop the atom bomb which ended the war against Japan; he had to deal with a wave of post-war strikes stimulated by a soaring cost of living.

He had to decide upon a major change in American foreign policy towards Russia. He has had to handle the thorny question of American policy towards the Palestine problem whilst politically dependent in key states upon large sections of Jewish American voters.

His policies have been criticised on all sides, and he has been hectored probably more than any President since Andrew Johnson, who became President after the assassination of Abraham Lincoln.

AS JAUNTY AS EVER

His warm sympathies and cheerful and jaunty resilience have always, however, won him the friendly feeling of many who disagreed with his views and overturned his proposals. President Truman's jauntiness in this campaign particularly has impressed observers. They find him, at 64, after three strenuous years in the White House, looking better and acting more jauntly than he did when he was in the Senate.

Madame Chiang Kai-Shek Appeals For U.S. Help

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 1, (U.P.A.): Madame Chiang Kai-shek today urged the United States to take immediate steps to help stabilize the Chinese currency.

Her appeal was made in a telephone interview with Los Angeles. 'MIRROR'

"What can the United States to right now to help China?" Madame Chiang was asked when she answered the telephone in Nanking.

She replied: "The United States can help China to stabilize her new currency."

MIRROR said the interview "pointed up fears of internal collapse of China as a result of Chinese Communist victories in the North."

Truman Elected President Again

(Continued from Page 1)

arms around close associates and grinning from ear to ear.

Mr. Truman's victory is the outcome of one of the most gruelling election campaigns ever conducted by a presidential candidate.

With all the odds against him, fighting an uphill fight in the face of the derision of large sections of the press, President Truman travelled 31,000 miles through the majority of the States of the Union and delivered some 350 speeches to audiences large and small.

"IDIOTIC CONGRESS" NO MORE

In Congress, President Truman now has a working majority to which he can submit the legislative programme over which he quarrelled bitterly with the Republican-dominated 80th Congress—the Congress he called "idiotic" and the "second worst" in history.

This programme includes power to put on price controls, housing legislation and the "civil rights" measures for Negroes which led southern "Dixiecrats" to break with him.

Among the civil rights proposals are laws against race segregation on trains and buses crossing state lines, against making a voter pay a poll tax before he can ballot in federal elections, making lynching a federal crime and forbidding an employer to discriminate because of race or religious belief when taking on an employee.

WALL STREET AFFECTED

In Wall Street which had anticipated a Republican victory, the initial reaction to the elections' outcome was a break in prices of many stocks.

Utility stock prices especially fell. Presumably, the selling was dictated chiefly by uncertainty over what new laws affecting business may be enacted by the new Democratic administration.

For Truman the win was a tremendous personal achievement.

With a fighting campaign, the man from Missouri roused his Party from despondency and led it to a victory which almost all its leaders except the President himself had written off months ago as an impossibility.

For Mr. Dewey and the "team" around him, it was the bitter end of a ten year dream.

In effect, Governor Dewey's defeat by President Truman today removes him for ever from the Presidential political scene.

DEMOCRATS GAIN IN STATE AND LOCAL OFFICES

In addition to their big victory in the White House and Congressional contests, the Democrats made gains in state and local offices.

They captured the governorships from Republicans in Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Connecticut, Delaware, Indiana and Montana.

The Republicans overturned the Democratic administration in Utah.

Before the election, the 48 states were split evenly in state administrations—24 Republicans and 24 Democrats. The Democrats are now likely to hold 30 and the Republicans 18.

IN TIMES SQUARE

There were only about 200 people assembled in New York Times Square when the news of Mr. Truman's victory was glashed on the New York Times electric sign.

The news of the "impossible" was a signal for the release of bright confetti, pages from telephone books and scraps of cloth from neighbouring skyscrappers.

BARKLEY AS VICE-PRESIDENT

Senator Alben W. Barkley, President Truman's 70-year old running mate, becomes Vice-President.

Women members of his staff were in tears when Governor Dewey, a 15 to one odds-on favourite before the polling, announced his decision to concede.

REASONS FOR TRUMAN'S TRIUMPH

Political observers today gave the following reasons for the triumph of President Truman and of Democratic candidates.

(1) The heavy vote. Millions who are not committed to any party went to the polls.

These independent voters provided the foundation for the late President Roosevelt's majorities but experts did not think that they would vote for Truman.

Apparently, however, the sincerity and pluck of the gruelling Truman election campaign caught their imagination.

The independent voter was also deeply impressed by President Truman's denunciations of the Republican controlled Congress of 1946—48 as "Second Worst in History"— especially for its failure to control the soaring cost of living and to provide a long-range housing programme.

LABOUR VOTES FOR TRUMAN

(2) The trade union vote.

Governor Dewey and Republican leaders had supported the Taft-Hartley Act which labour leaders regarded as repressive and inimical to collective bargaining. In supporting President Truman and the Democrats in Congress who had opposed the Act the vast American Trade Union fought with a bitterness and enthusiasm reminiscent of the struggle against the "Means Test" in Britain of the early thirties.

(3) The fear that a Republican administration would threaten the social gains of the new deal.

(4) The majority of New Dealers stuck by President Truman as the true successor to the "Roosevelt tradition" and did not abandon him for Mr. Henry Wallace.

(5) A distinct shift of sentiment among the farmers who traditionally vote Republican. In recent weeks grain prices fell below the minimum fixed by the price support programme. President Truman argued that this was due to the Republican Congress having vetoed expenditure on the grain-storage schemes which were needed to make the price programme work.

REBUFF FOR WALLACE

The unexpectedly small vote accorded to Mr. Henry Wallace is generally interpreted as meaning that the electorate repudiated his proposals for closer collaboration with Russia since Mr. Wallace made his disagreement with Truman and Dewey on this issue one of the main planks in his platform.

Whatever view was taken by the voters in New York city as to the nature of Mr. Truman's policy on Palestine, it is clear that he did not lose all of the Jewish American vote or he would not have done as well as he did in that State.

Why Gallup Poll Failed

NEW YORK, Nov. 3 (Reuter)—The Gallup Poll, which predicted a safe margin for Governor Dewey today gave two reasons for President Truman's unexpectedly big vote: (1) He "recaptured" many votes from Progressive candidate Henry Wallace. Earlier votes had shown that whatever votes Wallace gained would be at the expense of the Democrats, but on election day his support 'skidded sharply."

(2) President Truman gained the votes of many "undecidends". Over 3,000,000 had been undecided right up to the week before election.

The Gallup Poll had assigned 49.5 percent of the vote to Mr. Dewey and 44.5 percent to Mr. Truman in a final forecast on Monday.

A Gallup spokesman said that since the election of President Wilson 'all public opinion polls have underestimated the Democratic strength."

Liaquat Meets Nokrashy Pasha

CAIRO, Nov. 3, (Reuter): Nokrashy Pasha, the Egyptian Prime Minister, today received Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, Pakistan Premier.

After their talks lasting an hour and 45 minutes, Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan told Reuter: "I had an interesting talk with Nokrashy Pasha.

"We discussed the international situation, particularly affairs concerning the Moslem world",

The Pakistan Premier was to give a press conference tonight.

Begum Liaquat Ali Khan visited Egyptian hospitals and the headquarters of the Egyptian feminist movement today. She said afterwards, "Egyptian women are doing magnificent welfare work. It is small but it is there".

Stop Press

13 KILLED IN AIR CRASH

MANCHESTER, Nov. 3. (Reuter): Thirteen United States Officers and men were feared dead after a super-fortress crashed on a 2,088 feet hill 13 miles south of Manchester today.

RESERVE BANK RELEASES HYDERABAD STATE BANK ASSETS

HYDERABAD (Dn)., Nov. 2, (API): The Reserve Bank of India has released the assets of the Hyderabad State Bank which had been frozen by the reserve Bank of India ordinane in July last, it was learnt here today. These assets, it was stated, totalled three crores of rupees and had been lying with the state bank's branches and agencies in Indian Union.

PAKISTAN SUPPORTS ARTICLE 12 OF U. N. DRAFT DECLARATION

PARIS, Nov. 3, (Reuter): Pakistan today supported Article 12 of the United Nations draft declaration on human rights which lays it down that everyone has the right to Asylum in foreign countries.

TRUMAN OUTLINES HIS POLICY

Peace Abroad: Prosperity And Happiness At Home

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 3 (Reuter)—President Truman promised today to dedicate himself "to the cause of peace in the world" and "prosperity and happiness at home."

He promised to "serve the American people to the best of my ability" in the four years ahead.

He acknowledged the congratulations of his defeated opponent, Governor Thomas E. Dewey and commended him for his "fine sportsmanship."

"I feel very deeply the responsibility which has fallen to my lot as the result of the election", said his simple statement.

"I shall continue to serve the American people to the best of my ability.

"All my efforts will be devoted to the cause of peace in the world and the prosperity and happiness of our people here at home."

He telegraphed Mr. Dewey: "I thank you sincerely for pour congratulations and good wishes. Your fine sportsmanship is deeply appreciated. We jointly owe congratulations to the American people who have once again shown the world the vitality of our free institutions."

19,000,000 DOLLARS AUSTRALIA-JAPAN TRADE AGREEMENT

CANBERRA, (UPA): Prime Minister Chifley has announced a planned 19,370,000 dollars trade agreement between Australia and Japan.

The items of trade would include wool, textiles, rayons, cottons and raw silk, but were not extentive, and Chifley.

A labour parliamentary representative said Japan was a big market for Australian wool but South Africa now constituted a strong competitor. He bitterly attacked the one-time export of Australian stud sheep to South Africa.

He said Australia should capture part of the rich Japanese demand of 2,000,000 tons of food yearly when the peace treaty was signed.

Design—Secret Of Industrial Success

HIGHLIGHTS OF LONDON EXHIBITION

BY S. GORDON COLLER

An exhibition of unusual interest was opened by H. R. H. the Duchess of Kent in London on October 26, when the Faculty of Royal Designers for Industry held its first show under the sponsorship of the Council of Industrial Design and the Royal Society of Arts.

Ever since their inception, the letters R D I. after the name of an industrial designer have been the most treasured qualification in this field, and even today there are no more than 31 members of the Faculty, so zealously is the honour guarded (the maximum membership at any one time is 40). An exhibition by its members is, therefore, automatically confined to the finest design only, not only in Britain but in a great part of the rest of the world as well.

STORY OF PRODUCTION

The object of the exhibition is to show not only the unrivalled standard of design reached in Britain's industry to-day, but also the key part which the qualified designer plays in determining the products of industry, and as a member of the production team. It tells, therefore, the story of modern production in the form of a number of case histories, from the first briefing of the designer by the manufacturer, through his rough sketches, working drawings, blue-prints and prototypes to the finished article which is seen in shop windows or warehouses all over the world. It is hoped, at the same time, to give a new spur to the preparations for the great international exhibition to be held in London in 1951.

The Design Exhibition will, of course, spotlight many names already famous throughout the world: Sir Geoffrey de Havilland, head of the great aircraft firm, B N Wallace, the airship designer responsible for the geodetic construction of British bombers during the war, and now Chief of Research and Development at Vickers Armstrongs, Percy Metcalfe, who has designed coinage for Eire, Turkey, Egypt, Iraq, New Zealand, Fiji, Greece and Bulgaria, beside the great Seals of the Realm for South Africa; the late James Hogan, whose stained glass windows are the pride of churches as far apart as Dunedin in New Zealand and New York, Chicago and Washington in the U.S.A., and many others in fields ranging from furniture and furnishing fabrics to locomotives and ship interiors, from radio sets to book and printing design, from electric irons to pottery.

SKILLED TECHNICIAN

Even this brief account is sufficient to show the key importance which the designer has assumed in British industry to-day, and there can be no other country in the world where his status is rising more rapidly. This is due, above all, to the emergence of the designer as a highly skilled technician, the result of intensive training in manufacturing processes, materials and consumer needs.

Typical of Britain's modern industrial designers is Victor Skellern, 40-year-old Art Director of Josiah Wedgwood and Sons Ltd., the world-famous potters. Born in the Potteries, Skellern joined the art department of his firm when he was only 15 years of age, and has, therefore, had 24 years' practical experience of pottery manufacture and design. More than this, however, Skellern has made many journeys to overseas markets to examine requirements for himself, including three visits to the United States, from which a number of special tea set designs for the American market have resulted.

Summing up his experience in a recent interview, this designer made the following points. Firstly, an industrial product should reflect the age in which it is produced—or better still, it should have that quality of permanence which transcends all "isms." The designer must thus have a proper respect for tradition, understanding how problems solved in the past have contributed to the heritage of his industry; and he must make his own contribution by constant experiment and the study of new ways of solving these same problems.

ON-THE-SPOT STUDY

Secondly, his design cannot be completed on the drawing board: it must be worked out with his own hands in the factory, so that he can appreciate anew in each case the qualities and the limitations of his material. Mechanisation can contribute much to the design, but it must be fully understood by the designer, and there must be perfect teamwork and goodwill at all levels in the factory if its possibilities are to be fully exploited.

Thirdly, whilst the first attraction to any article is its appearance, functional requirements must be studied at least equally carefully. Since both vary from country to country, designers should study market conditions on the spot. That is the "creed" of one famous British designer, and it is one which dominates production in Britain's industry today.

A lively controversy is now taking place in Britain's press with regard to the best method of training the large number of new designers required in industry. The Government-sponsored Council of Industrial Design has already accomplished much since the war in raising the standard of industrial design in Britain still further, and the Design Centres in individual industries have made themselves responsible for training in each field.

FINDING NEW TALENT

In the gold, silver and jewellery industries, for example—whose Director of Design has recently completed visits to a number of overseas markets in Europe—several design scholarships have been created in the last year, national competitions have been held to discover and encourage new designers, and intensive research into overseas taste in design has been launched.

In many trades, art schools have long been established where—as at the London School of Printing—materials and production methods are studied side by side with pure design. In others, methods are being studied to bring art students into closer touch with the needs of industry.

In these ways it is planned to increase the flow of new designers into British industry.

Future Of Stock Exchange Prices

NEED TO ENCOURAGE PRIVATE ENTERPRISE

It is our practice on the occasion of these annual reviews, to make some attempt to peer into the future. Not having acquired the art of crystal-gazing, it is never any easy matter state Mr. K. U Advani, stock & share broker. One can enumerate the likely factors which may play an important part in the trading during the months to come but one can never anticipate just how markets will react to them. We close this Hindu Year with these markets in a state of disillusion and dejection, the outcome of an unfortunate past. They expected good things to come and they have been disappointed. They were willing to play their part in a more prosperous future but circumstances have been against them. Is there any reason now for them to entertain fresh hopes or to have some belief in better times? We are inclined to think there is, but that inclination is inevitably dependent upon influences which can be to some extent anticipated but inevitably there will be others beyond this scope.

MAIN FACTORS

The two main factors will obviously be our internal outlook and the international situation. The latter today is undoubtedly in a very sorry state with the shadow of war never far away from the horizon and with diplomats and statesmen of every country sitting on the top of a political volcano. Since the attainment of independence India can no longer stand aloof, complacently disregarding what is happening elsewhere. Our foreign trade is expanding, we desire to increase our exports and we require huge imports of capital goods to assist in the country's developments. It can easily be seen therefore that our own economy has become very much more interlinked with that of the rest of the world since we achieved independence. It needs no emphasis on our part when we point out that the external situation is of very much concern to us when some thoughts of the future are entertained. What would happen, for example, were there to be unfortunate developments arising out of the present uneasy peace? We can say, God forbid, and there would be millions to repeat our words. But all things must be considered. Even if we were not drawn into any external disagreements, we must not forget that they can easily upset our own economy and interfere with our industrial development. However, we do not need to enact the role of a doleful Jeremiah, more so, because it is not in our nature to do so at anytime but we are stating influences and they must not be forgotten.

At home, that bugbear in the shape of internal unrest and turmoil, has largely disappeared, communal relations have improved and if the Kashmir issue can only be settled then the future horizon would be largely cleared of one very menacing cloud. There appears to be very tangible evidence that we have turned the corner in this connection and who has more reason to be satisfied about this, than India's Governor-General himself? If the corner has been turned, therefore, and we can look forward to internal peace, a very important influence which has played adversely on everyone's nerves over the past year, would be replaced by a factor making for more trust and confidence.

LABOUR SITUATION

The next item on the programme is labour with which, of course, the subject of production is obviously interlinked. Happily more evidence has been forthcoming at the end of the year that there has been an improvement in this connection. Lesser manhours have been lost and production has increased in a good many instances, with steel an unfortunate exception. Still, let us hope that will be remedied. The future labour situation will probably depend upon several considerations. We have to see how the profit-sharing proposals will work out but, in any case, if the workers are assured that they will be allowed to participate in the fruits of their endeavours, it should go a long way to create more incentive for increased production. We value, also, that part of the disinflationary plans which aims at lowering the cost of living, as we are confident that much discontent has eventuated in the past and leaders were enable to play upon the feelings of labour, because higher wages have been of no benefit in the face of mounting living costs.

The future of company earnings too, must inevitably depend upon labour. Whereas internal tranquillity may be a sentimental influence, labour is tangible, because without labour contentment and a willingness to speed up production there cannot be that increase which would assist in counter-acting costs and spreading overheads more equitably. Other aspects of the investment outlook obviously depend upon individual considerations connected with respective industries and the entities contained in those particular industries. An attempt to peer into the future in a review of this nature must inevitably be confined to the general outlook; both from the sentimental and psychological point of view and from that of the financial and economic. If Government show further determination to deal with the country's economic situation both the present and the future, so that private enterprise is encouraged and not stifled, then we feel sure that investors and industrialists alike would soon show their willingness to play their part and Stock Exchanges would not be long in responding.

Latest Commercial

NEW YORK COTTON DECEMBER

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.

Previous Closing	31.06
Today's Opening	31.25
Difference	+17
Today's Closing	31.11
Difference	+3

LAST QUOTATIONS

BOMBAY, Nov. 3.

	Rs.	As.
Silver Bullion Forward	175	5
Silver Ready	•175	6
Gold Ready	113	12
Sovereign	76	4
Expectation:		
Cotton Jarila Jan./Feb.	500	8

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.

New York Stock Exchange opening prices unquoted.

London Stock Exchange

LONDON, Nov. 3 (Reuter): United States Stocks fell sharply on the London Stock Exchange today. News of the trend in the elections resulted in losses up to four dollars with United States steel which were lower by this amount at 132 dollars.

Elsewhere conditions were generally firm. The new account made a promising start with small gains in most sections.

Cement and road construction shares were marked higher on the news of the Government plan to build motor roads.

Tobaccos and textiles were in demand but the iron and steel market was somewhat irregular in quiet trading.

Bear covering resisted British Government Stocks. Gains of up to one-eighth were widespread.

The oil section showed some hesitancy at the start of the dealings but later developed an occasional firmness.

Foreign Bonds and Rails remained featureless.

A small inquiry from local operators aided certain South African non-producers in the mining section.

There appears to be a revival of interest in the pioneer group.

Hapur Market

(From Our Correspondent.)

HAPUR, Nov. 3.

Wheat 26/23/8, Gram 14, Barley 15, Bejhar 13/4, Jawar 13, Arhar 14, Matar 13/8, Urd 17, Moong 19, Massoor 15/4, Gur New 17/8 to 16, Old 12/13, Shakkar 12, Crystal 37, Khandsari 28, Future Pagan 10/7/3, Opened 10/6/6, Very steady.

Sarson 24/12, Taraseed 21 to 19, Oil267, Oilcake 9/6, Groundnuast 17/8, Cottonseed 14/2, Oats 10/8, Bardana Ready 124, Red 115 Mangur 114, January 124.

Silver Forward 168/15, Opened 168/12, Gold Forward 111/8, opened extremely steady.

Calcutta Share Market

CALCUTTA, Nov. 3.

The market continued its quieter tone in almost all sections except Teas which are keeping steady with a fair turnover.

Following are today's final transactions upto 2-30 p.m.:—

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES: Three per cent Government Paper 99/9, Three Per cent Loan 1986 99/11, Three Per cent Loan 1949/52 100/12, Three Per cent Loan 1951/54 102/3 Three Per cent Loan 1953/55 102/7, Three Per cent Loan 1959/61 101/7, Three Per cent Loan 1970/75 100/1 S lot Four Per cent Loan 1960/70 110/11.

BANKS: Bengal Central Bank 9/14, Hindusthan Commercial Bank 27, Hindusthan Mercantile Bank 22. Reserve Bank 113, United Commercial Bank 65/10 Ct.

COTTONS: Benares Cotton 5/14, Cawnpore Textiles 11/10

COALS: Bharat Colliery 6/12, Burrakur 20/2, Equitable 36/12, New Manbhoom 22, Parasea 3/5, South Karanpura 24, Talcher 4.

JUTES: Gourepore (Pref.) 140/8, Howrah 28/4, National 26, Union Pref. 159/8.

MININGS: Burma Corpn 3/1, Indian Copper 2/6.

ENGINEERING: Marshalls 6/9, Textile Machinery 7/2.

MISCELLANEOUS: Assam Bengal Cement 7/5 S lot Britannia Biscuits 21/8, Ct. B. I. Corpn 7/13, National Tobacco 18/8, Indo-Burma Petroleum 50/8, Shree Gopal aPper 9/10, India Steamship 10/2.

SUGARS: Belund 4/9, Buland 18/9, Carew and Co. 8/4, Dyer Meakin Brewery 8/13.

TEAS: Birpara 195, S lot, Bokakhat 14/2, Dessai and Parbuttia 402, S lot, Dimakusi 47, East India 20/4, Gohpur 37/4, Hattikhira 10/4, Jutlibari 21, Sapoi 26/4, Seajuli 47 Singtom 6, Tezpore 25/10.

NEW YORK PEPPER PRICES

NEW YORK, Nov. 2 (UPA)

Trading remained inactive and prices nominally unchanged to 200 points lower on the New York Produce Exchange to-day.

Closing prices included:

December	87
January	76
March	63
May	57
July	56
September	55
October	54

In the spot market, black pepper was quoted at 85 cents and white at

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Nov. 2.

T. T. London on:—

New York Sellers 4.0275. Buyers 4.0325; Montreal Sellers 4.0275. Buyers 4.0325; Zurich Sellers 17.34 Buyers 17.36; Stockholm 14.47 to 14.50.

Major Ports On West Coast

(BY A MANGALOREAN)

The recent announcement by the Government of India in regard to the conversion of Kandla, in Cutch, into a major port has not been followed, as was eagerly expected, by any public statement as to which port south of Mormugao has been selected for similar treatment. This is much to be regretted. A major port on the 400 miles of coast between Mormugao and Cochin is as imperative a necessity, in the interests of both trade and defence strategy, as such a port north of Bombay. As has been stressed by advocates of a Maritime Province, the west coast of India will be the first objective of any future aggressor and India can do with more naval and military bases along the thousand mile stretch from the borders of Pakistan to Cape Comorin.

There are four claimants at present for the location of the future major port between Mormugao and Cochin. These are, Karwar, Bhatkal, Malpe and Mangalore

Karwar

Apart from the facts that the opening into the inner harbour is exposed and that the township is cut off from all the existing lines of communication in its hinterland, Karwar is situated so close to Mormugao as to render its development unnecessary and uneconomic, unless, of course, the Central Government wish to emulate the Romans of old and make a second Palmyris of Mormugao!

Bhatkal

This little fishing village has nothing on which to base its claims except the intransigeance of the Government of Mysore. That State set its heart 33 years ago upon acquiring an exclusive port for itself, and its leaders have apparently not yet learnt that in the new political set-up the pursuit of such a dream is bound to lead to nowhere. The approaches to Bhatkal are strewn with rocks. The removal of these rocks and the construction of breakwaters to enclose a basin for ships to berth in, will involve both time and money. The only possible link between Bhatkal and the interior will be a single metre-gauge line to connect up with Talugoppa, 50 miles away. And where will this line lead to To Shimoga and Bhadravati in Mysore State. The rest of the State will have little use for a port situated in a remote corner at a distance which will add considerably to the cost of goods imported and exported through it, whilst other areas in the hinterland and will find it more profitable to ignore the port altogether.

Malpe

A chain of rocky islands placed parallel to the coast at a distance of a mile and a half do not constitute a natural harbour. Atleast two breakwaters will be required to form a smooth-water basin, and each of these will have to be 1-1/2 miles in length and will have to be laid in the open sea. The sea-bed between the shore and the islands is undoubtedly of rock formation so under-water blasting will have to be restored to if a really deep berthing-basin is to be constructed (Depths between the coast and the islands vary from 3 feet to 18 feet). Lastly, Malpe's communications with the hinterland either pass through Mangalore or are connected with roads radiating from that town. Why waste time and money on attempting to develop a major port at such an unprofitable site?

Mangalore

This port is situated almost midway between Mormugao and Cochin. It is the terminus of the South Indian Railway broad-gauge system and is connected with Calicut, Coimbatore and Madras. Four excellent roads radiate from the town to Shimga and Davengere to Kadur and Chitaldrug, to Hassan, and to Mercara and Mysore City. In other words, Mangalore is the natural centre for the trade of the entire hinterland. Its population of 125,000 has built up a number of industries. The tonnage handled at the port during the eight months that it is open to shipping (all minor ports on the West Coast are closed during the South West Monsoon) amounts to as much as 250,000 tons-over five times the combined tonnage of Karwar, Bhatkal and Malpe. Two broad and deep rivers, the Netravati and the Gurpur combine at Mangalore to form a basin that, properly dredged, will provide a harbour for the biggest ships likely to call at any Indian Port. The sandspit separating this basin from the sea guarantees protection from swell and at the same time makes available an ideal side for port installations, warehouses, offices, etc. Borings recently taken on both banks of the basin indicate that rock is present below the surface only at a depth of 42 feet. This means that a modern cutter-suction dredger could dredge the entire basin to a depth of 36 feet without any difficulty, and also that quay walls will have a firm base for their foundation.

A last point in favour of Mangalore is that the new major port could be connected by a metre-gauge line with Arasal on the Shimoga section of the Mysore Railways and by a broad-gauge line can in due course be extended to Bangalore and so provide a direct trans-continental broad-gauge link between the east and west coasts which will prove of inestimable value to trade and to the defence system of South India. These two lines will open up 40,000 sq. miles of potentially rich territory and will in time lead to greater industrialisation of the whole hinterland. No other port on the West Coast can take the place of Mangalore as the starting point of those two constructions.

AHMEDABAD SHARE MARKET

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 3.

Market moved narrowly. There being no enthusiasm for fresh commitments market awaits for a fresh incentive and general trend is still constructive. It is stated Calico Mill has applied for a permission to give a 100 rupees preference share to its shareholders today. Tired bulls were sellers while bears preferred to cover sales.

Calico opened 1296, highest 1299, lowest 1287, closed 1290. Arvind opened 1505, Highest 1509, lowest 1486, closed 1496. Ambika opened 376, highest 377, lowest 371 closed 374. Deferred opened 1495, highest 1502, lowest 1491 closed 1493.

Closing quotations: Calico 1290, Arvind 1496, Ambika 374, Jupiter 353, Marsdon 187, Monogram 182, Deffered 1493, Shorock 700.

Madras Share Market Dull

MADRAS, Nov. 3.—Dull conditions pervaded on the Madras Market with little business going through. Prices resumed steady. In spite of increase of Rs. 12/- per 100 pounds with the price of rubber, Rubber Shares did not show any improvement whilst popular Tea shares continued to be in demand. Textiles were featureless. Miscellaneous neglected. Market closed dull and steady.

Following are today's quotations:-

Government of India loan three per cent 1986 99/12, do. 1970/75 100/2, Government of Travancore loan three per cent 1952/54 102/14, Government of Madras loan three per cent 1960 101/-.

BANKS:—Reserve 113, Travancore 21.

PLANTINGS:—Chembras 5/8, Cochin Malabar 5/3, Devashla 18/12, Highland Produce 24/8, Midlands 6/1, Nelliampathy's 1/8/6, Peermade 49/4, Pullangodes 1/4, Thirumbadi 2/7/6, T. R. and T. C. 6/15, Vakundam 7/7.

TEXTILES:—Buckingham 179, Cambodia 70, Coimbatore C M 98, Lakshmi 67/8, Madura 44/12, Radhakrishna 133, Rajalakshmi 54/8, Ranga Vilas 45/8, Trav. Rayons 4/10, Trichinopoly 12.

MISCELLANEOUS: —Andhra Cements 68/4, F A C Ts. 6, India Cements 15/12, Metturm Chem. 8/13.

Calicut Market

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALICUT, Nov. 3.

Coiryarn Beypore 145/155, Quilandy 155/165, Fibre Garbled 105, Ungarbled 97/8, Cocoanuts Raw 125/127/8. Dry 1400 Cocoanuts 547/8, Copra Office 382/8, Dilpasand 400, Madrasnottam 410, Pepper Wynaad 1675, Country 1650, Dryginger Chernad 470, Ernad 462/8, Coffee Robusta 140, Timber Pali 75/85, Junglewood 35/40, Yellapine 75/80, Benteak 50/57/8, Teak 70/150, Mango 3/8/4/8, Teak 10/20, Rosewood 12/25.

CRISIS IN JUTE

World Awaiting Indian Supplies

By JOHN KINGSLEY

From the beginning of November, Britain's jute mills have to reduce their consumption of raw jute by 25 to 30 per cent. This means that the total production of British mills will have to be cut by something like a quarter. With the industry already working below the full capacity this is a very serious matter. But it is one which could not be avoided. It is, moreover, a state of affairs which may get even worse.

Two reasons made this drastic step necessary. British stocks of raw jute have been falling fast and are now down to only a few months' supplies. There is no early prospect of restoring these stocks to even the minimum safety levels.

In other words, there is so much uncertainty about supplies of raw jute that British industry cannot look ahead more than a few weeks. The danger of further cuts is, in fact, very real and near. True, the Government. of India has just allocated 50,000 bales of raw jute for shipment to Britain by December. But what does this mean? Let us look at the facts.

BRITAIN NEEDS MUCH MORE

Britain has always got most of her raw jute from India. In recent months, however, India has cut off all supplies. Britain has had to live on her stocks. While she is, therefore, thankful to look forward to the 50,000 bales, she must have much more jute if her industry is to keep going.

On the basis of recent consumption, 50,000 bales is about one month's supply. On the new basis of about only three-quarters working they will last for less than six weeks. They will also not arrive for some weeks yet by which time the British raw jute stock position will be even worse than now.

Obviously, no industry, British jute or any other, can plan ahead or be other than very uneasy if there is no certainty of steady supplies of raw materials. This, to put it mildly, is the present position of the British jute manufacturing industry. Uncertainty has been growing rapidly for some months and has not been helped by the raw material position in India. Although the current jute season began as far back as July, the Indian Government has only just produced an export quota of raw jute for Britain and there is none for any other consuming country. Further, it has not allowed any shipments of raw jute from the current crop.

PROMPT SHIPMENTS REQUIRED

British users of raw jute are fully aware of the Indian and Pakistan crop position. They know that, on the existing arrangementss, the overseas export surpluses of India and Pakistan are each only some half-a-million bales. But they also know that this possible overseas export surplus of about 1,000,000 bales is only about one-fifth of the pre-war totals and less than two-fifths of the exports of 1947-48.

However they look at the problem this is no comfort to them. The plain truth is that the whole of the world's raw jute using industry outside India is faced with the dreadful prospect of part or complete closing down. Only prompt shipments out of the current Indian and Pakistan crops plus definite assurances of further regular exports, can save the situation.

India's jute mill-owners can, of course, reply to this by saying that they will supply the world with all its needs of manufactured jute goods. This, however, would be no solution of the problems of other countries nor, in the long run, be of any permanent good to India. The results in Britain and the other raw jute using countries would be a closure of their jute manufacturing industries, the throwing out of work of tens of thousands of men and women and a drying up of the manufacture of certain types of jute goods made only in local markets.

EFFECT ON INDIAN INDUSTRY

An immediate effect in India would be the closure of the Calcutta raw jute export trade with considerable loss of revenue to traders. The second and more serious effect would be to accellerate the change-over to substitute raw and manufactured materials which have been increasing in recent months because of:

(1) high price of jute and jute goods. Raw jute is now six times its pre-war price;

(2) uncertainty which the policy of the Indian Government in holding up export quotas is causing:

(3) actual physical shortage of jute goods which is particularly noticeable in countries with their own jute manufacturing industries.

The use of substitutes is, in fact, very much in jute consumers' minds, particularly in the United States of America where the use of reinforced paper and cotton is rapidly reducing the call for jute. Cement, it should be noted, is now almost universally packed in paper bags, while successful experiments have been carried out with similar packing of other goods. Then, great strides have been, and are being, made in the development of bulk transport which greatly reduces the call for packing materials. Starting with cement, this bulk transport development has spread to such things as ground-nuts, grain and so on.

The present anxiety of manufacturers all over the world to reduce costs of production is intensifying this demand for a packaging cheaper than jute. It needs only the diversion to substitutes of a small extra fraction each year to bring near the day when, apart from other factors operating, there will be more jute than is wanted. It should not be necessary to recall those years before the war when there was too much jute. No one, least of all India, wants to return to those unfortunate times. Yet that is the risk India is running.

THE ALTERNATIVES

Let us sum up the alternatives. India can force the jute-using countries of the world to look for other materials to meet an increasing part of their needs; or the rest of the world's jute manufacturing industries can be kept healthy and ready to expand by sharing out reasonable supplies of raw jute.

What this could mean to Britain is soon summarised. If India cannot, or will not, supply sufficient raw jute to keep British manufacturing industry working at a reasonable level, the alternatives would be: to obtain raw jute supplies direct from Pakistan or elsewhere; to develop substitute fibres or alternative materials—cotton is now being more extensively used in the United States of America; to close down completely or reduce activities to unpayable levels.

Any one of these alternatives could have serious effects on India's jute trade, perhaps not immediately, but in the not too distant future. Once an industry is closed or other materials are substituted it is far from easy or impossible to regain lost ground. The British jute industry knows this and wants to warn India's trade that something drastic must be done about raw jute exports before it is too late. Delay of even a few weeks might make a lot of a difference to the future of one of India's greatest and most profitable industries.

FOOD SITUATION IN MADRAS

Higher Prices To Be Offered To Producers?

(From Our Own Correspondent)

MADRAS, (By Air Mail)

The food situation in the Madras province was reviewed by the Food Minister, Dr. Rajan, at a meeting of the Provincial Food Advisory Committee held in Madras last wek. Two important considerations bearing on the food position in the province were mentioned by him. The first was that though the Madras Government pleaded against the reintroduction of food controls, they had to accept and adopt the final decision of the Government of India in that respect. This was because Madras province, being a deficit province in regard to food to the tune of six lakhs tons a year, they had to look up to the Government of India for assistance to make good the deficit. So long as this dependence continued, they could not very well ignore the directives of the Centre or get round the food policy formulated by the latter. Secondly, in regard to the price for food grains to be offered to the producer this year, the Government of India have permitted them to offer an increase of 25 per cent over the prices offered last year. This increase had, however, already been given by the Madras Government for last year's produce, and if procurement this year is to be carried on successfully, it would be necessary to offer a higher price than the 25 per cent increase. The Madras Government, the Minister said, were in correspondence with the Government of India to impress on them the need for such increase to help procurement.

The Food Minister also mentioned two other points which required to be taken into account in this connection. He revealed that the Grow More Food campaign in Madras, which is being carried out on a five-year basis, would not be helpful in extenuating food shortage immediately: its benefits could be derived only after two or three years. Secondly, any increase in the price paid to the producers of food grains would have its repercussions on the prices which the consumers had to pay for food, and the poorer section of the latter, who are already feeling the strain of high prices, would be unable to derive any advantage from de-control. The Advisory Committee were asked to suggest how the two conflicting viewpoints could be reconciled. Ultimately, it seems that if, as an all-India policy, the India Government do not agree to the payment of higher prices to producers, the provincial Government will have to offer some kind of subsidy to them, if it is found that the producers really required some relief in view of the increased costs of production.

The over-all food position in the province shows that with present stocks on hand and provided the Government of India supplied the balance of 1,30,000 tons of rice due to the province from last year's quota, we would be able to carry on without difficulty up to the end of the year and even a little beyond. In the meantime, intensive procurement of the new crop will be undertaken and the stocks would be replenished.

CORRUPTION: CAUSES AND CURE

Right kind of recruitment and after recruitment, close supervision by the supervisory staff, and in the case of low paid services, placing them above want, these were the suggestions made by the Special Officer for Departmental Enquiries, Madras Government, in the course of an address to the Institute of Public Administration here on the subject corruption; its causes and cure." He also suggested that the Government could insure the lives of the low paid staff and pay the premia themselves as these poor people would not be able to pay the premia.

The Special Officer who, it may be noted, is in charge of the investigation into the complaints of corruption among Government servants drawing more than Rs. 150 per month, said that unfortunately corruption was on the increase, and among the causes responsible for it he mentioned in particular three, namely, greed due to extravagance, real want and temptations placed before bribe-takers. The Madras Government, he revealed, have passed orders for the constitution of a Tribunal of two judges to deal with corruption cases which could function from the beginning of the new year. The Tribunal would make recommendations to the Government for action to be taken in each case of corruption and the Government would normally accept the recommendation.

According to the speaker, Corruption was a problem of human nature, and the incapacity of most persons to withstand the temptation to accept a bribe when presented to them in the shape of cash or other kinds of consideration. Feelings of shame do not seem to go far in preventing people from straying into the path of evil but the fear of punishment seemed to have a powerful effect on those guilty of corrupt practices. One of the most effective antidotes to corruption was determined and vigilant public opinion.

LIBRARIES LEGISLATION

A useful measure of legislation passed by the Madras Assembly during its last session was the Bill to regulate the working of public libraries in the province. The Bill intends to co-ordinate the working of the libraries in the province and to place the libraries movement on a sound footing to promote the growth of libraries along right lines. In introducing the Bill, as it emerged from the Select Committee, the Education Minister pointed out that the legislation had been pending for a long time. Libraries have had a spasmodic growth and most of the libraries subsisted on the grants made to them by the Government. The Bill seeks to make the library movement more or less self-sufficient by imposing a local cess for the purpose of six pies in the rupee and an equal contribution would be made by the Government to the cess collected by the local library authorities. To co-ordinate the working of existing libraries and to see that that the movement makes progress along correct lines. Library Authorities would be constituted in every district, consisting of representatives of the libraries, municipal and local bodies and nominees of the Government. There will be a provincial Library Committee appointed by the Government at Madras and the movement will be under the control of Director of Libraries. All schemes for the expansion of the movement in the districts will be scrutinised by the local Library Authorities before submission to the Government and Government assistance in the shape of grants will be available only to suitable institutions recommended by these authorities.

Karachi Cotton Market

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Nov. 3.

Cotton Ready Sind Nt 82 Punjab 289 F 92, Four F 69, New Crop Nt Roller December 82 to 83 and Sawgin 86/12 to 87/12.

Market steadier owing to good demand.

Yesterday's business totalled about 4820 bales.

Arrivals from upcountry 7672 bales. There were no exports.

Cottonseed Nt ready New crop 8/10, Desi 10/8, Rapeseed 217. Market steady with good demand from exporters.

Yesterad's arrivals fro mupcountry 39450 mds and exports totalled about 8275 bags for Cutch and Kathiawar.

Gold Tejabi 102, Sovereigns 69, Silver coins 117. Gold easy silver steady.

STOCK EXCHANGES: Pakistan State Bank 100, Habib Bank 160, Mohamadi Steamship (Prf.) 100, 2 3/4 per cent Pakistan Government loan 1955/56 100.

BOMBAY Stock Exchange

Sharp Drop In Bombay Burmas On Persistent Selling

Bombay, Nov 3.

The Bombay Stock Exchange opened quiet to-day and under restricted trading prices fluctuated within a narrow range. As pointed out before there is no inclination to commitments and traders are inclined to await new developments.

Tata Steel Defd shares opened at Rs. 1497-8 and declined to Rs. 1490 on moderate liquidation by some professional operators and steadied at Rs. 1493-12. Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 291 and after advancing at Rs. 291-8 declined at Rs. 289-12 on scattered selling and quietened at Rs. 290-8. Bengal Steels were quiet at Rs. 20-1, while Indian Irons were steady at Rs. 24-1 after opening at Rs. 24-6.

Bombay Dyeings opened at Rs. 1028-12 and after declining at Rs. 1025 quietened at Rs. 1026-4. Central Indias were placed at Rs. 268 after opening at Rs. 270 Centuries came in business at Rs. 265, while Finlays were quoted at Rs. 288. Gokaks were done at Rs. 291 Indore Malwas found buyers at Rs. 215. Kohinoors were placed at Rs. 286 Mayer Mill shares were quoted at Rs. 143-12. Podars were done at Rs. 161 Simplex were placed at Rs. 187-8 while Swadeshis were quiet at Rs. 300-8 after opening at Rs. 303. Model Nagpurs were quoted at Rs. 213-12.

Bank Section was quiet with Central Banks found buyers at Rs. 88-8. Union Banks were quoted at Rs. 9-3, while Reserve Bank shares were done at Rs. 113-8. New India Assurance were placed at Rs. 66-8. Tata Hydros were done at Rs. 164.

In the Miscellaneous Section business was fair and Bombay Burmas declined on heavy selling. Associated Cements were placed at Rs. 156-4. Belapurs were steady at Rs. 241, Bombay Burmas (Old) opened at Rs. 365 and declined to Rs. 348-12 on heavy selling and rallied at Rs. 351-4. Premier Constructions were done at Rs. 175-8 after opening at Rs 180. Alcocks were quoted at Rs. 345 Tata Chemicals were placed at Rs. 14-8, while Oils were done at Rs. 58-8. Scindias changed hands at Rs. 23-3 after opening at Rs. 23-12. Burmas New were placed at Rs. 133-12.

Later on there was increased selling and Burmas declined further at Rs. 336 4 on persistent selling. Closing tone was quiet.

LATE TRADING

In the late trading in Share Bazar, there was no fresh developments and Tata Steel Dfds. were nominally quoted at Rs. 1490.

FORWARD SECTION

Bombay Dyeing (12-8)	1026	4
Kohinoor Mills (612)	285	0
Swadeshi Mills (22)	298	0
Central India Mills (XD)	264	0
Simplex Mills	186	0
New Great Eastern (10)	165	0
Gokak Mills XD	289	0
Indore Malwa (12) XR	212	8
Century Spinning (15) XR	262	8
Colaba Land and Mills (12)	168	12
Indian Bleaching (6)	167	8
Swan Mills (20)	339	0
Finlay Mills (15)	287	0
Morarji Goculdas	495	0
Edwards Sassoon (30)	503	12
Meyer	143	12
Apollo Mills (As. 4)	3-1-6	
India United Dfd. (0-2-6)	12	0
India United Ord. (0-2-6)	1-13-3	
Madhusudan Mills (15)	220	0
Podar (8)	161	4
Khatau Makanji X.D.	246	4

STEEL SHARES

Tata Steel Ord. (14)	289	12
Tata Steel Dfd. (84-14-1)	1487	8
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (7-8)	141	4

CEMENT

Associated Cement (5)	156	0

INDUSTRIES

Burma (12-8)	336	4
Belapur Sugar (12) XR	241	0
Scindia Steam (1-4)	23	1
Shivrajpur Syndicate (1-8)	32	8
Premier Construction	174	0
Tata Chemical	14	6
Tata Oil (2) XD	58	4
Indian Iron (0-6)	24	2
Bengal Steel (0-8)	20	0
Belapur Coupon	65	0

ELECTRIC SHARES

Tata Hydro (4-8)	164	0
Andhra Valley (45) XD	1505	0
Tata Power (50) XD	1625	0

CASH SECTION

COTTON MILLS

Elphinstone Mills (5)	74	8
Phoenix Mills (50)	481	4
Indian Manufacturing	4350	0
Kooria Mills (5) XR	141	4
Dawn Mills (40)	1000	0
David Mills (6)	191	4
New City Mills (10)	186	0
Minerva Mills (12)	150	0
Bradbury Mills (12) XD	675	0
Bharucha Defd. (0-4)	5	8
Bharat Mills (2) XD	36	12
Mysore Spg Mills	192	8
Madhavji Dharamaji (0-12)	16	0
Model Mills (12-8)	213	12
Lakshmi Cotton (25)	662	4
Vishnu Cotton (6) XD	265	0
Western India (40)	3950	0
Standard Mills (15)	256	0
Sholapur Mills (200)	3900	0
Sassoon Cotton Mills (0-8)	12	0
Hindustan Mills (40)	4185	0
Tata Mills (3)	87	12
Ahmedabad Advance Old (9)	296	4
Ahmedabad Advance New	195	0
Sassoon Silk (3)	91	0
New Union Mills (0-8)	14	4
Madhusudan B (2-8)	47	0
Shrinivas Mills	181	4
Raja Bahadur Poona (4)	100	0
Berar Mills	305	0
Victoria Mills	226	0
Colaba Land Coupon	42	0
New Great New	142	0

ELECTRIC SHARES

Ahmedabad Electric (3-8) XD	118	2
Ahmedabad New	13	5
Surat Electricity (2-8) XD	153	12
Surat New XD	142	8
Karachi Electric Supply (2) XD	135	0
Broach (0-5)	10	12
Ajmer Electricity (0-8)	10	11
Amalgamated (0-12)	13	6
Nagpur Electricity (1-12)	26	8
Poona Electric Supply	151	4
Bombay Suburban (2)	153	2
Bombay Suburban New	131	4

BANK SHARES

Reserve Bank (2 12)	113	0
Imperial Bank of India (35)	1855	0
Imperial Bank of India (8-12)	455	0
Central Bank Old (1-8) XD	88	0
Central Bank New	87	0
Bank of India (4)	197	0
Union Bank of India	9	4
Bank of Baroda (2-8) XD	156	0
Habib Bank (4)	159	0
Devkaran Nanjee Bank (1-8)	[illegible]	[illegible]
United Commercial (1-8)	66	8
Hindustan Commercial	28	8
Jaipur Bank (1 6)	48	[illegible]
Mysore Bank (8)	365	0
Exchange Bank	37	0
Eastern Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]

INSURANCE

Oriental (125)	4700	0
Empire (10)	376	0
New India (1-4)	66	0
Jupiter	25	0
Vulcan (0-10) XD	13	6
Indian Mercantile (2)	41	0
Universal (0-4)	11	4
B.I.G. (1) X. D.	22	0
Industrial and Prudential	29	8
Neptune Assurance	7	8
New Great	26	0
All India General	19	2

RAILWAY SHARES

Central Provinces (1-4)	109	0
Mymensingh Guaranteed (1-4)	108	12
Pachora Jamner Rly. (2-8)	115	0

MISCELLANEOUS SHARES

Alcock Ashdown (15)	341	4
Bombay Steamer (28)	568	12
Bombay Burma New (5)	131	4
Burma Petrol	1	11
Mackenzie (6)	90	0
Port Canning (6)	72	0
Kemp and Co (New)	462	8
Kemp and Co. (30)	466	0
Zandu Pharmacy (7)	150	0
Industrial Invest Trust (4)	97	0
Western India Match (7-5)	295	0
Dharamsey Chemical (2)	34	8
Mukund Iron	10	0
Dena Trust (0-12)	21	0
Alembic Chemical (15) XR.	205	8
Supreme India	123	12
Jam Wire (6)	67	8
Bombay Uganda	69	1
Bombay Motor Cycle	42	0
Indian Cement	25	0
Walchand Nagar Industries	180	10
United Motor	74	0
Associated Cement New (1-4)	96	8
Bombay Safe Deposit (27)	1002	8
Hydary Construction	19	4
Mahmadi Steam	95	0
Gujarat Motor	25	2
Sardar Carbonic	750	0
Harvey Press	310	0
Estrela Batteries	51	0
Prince of Wales Press	610	0
Manmad Press	120	0

PREFERENCE SHARES

Tata Steel 1st (6)	192	8
Andhra Valley (7)	1263	12
Tata Power (7-8)	1357	8
Hydro Electric (7) X. D.	128	12
Bombay Steamer (6)	312	8
Central India (5)	850	0
Swadeshi Mills	145	4
Vishnu Mills (7)	666	4
Lakshmi Mills	277	8
New Great Mills (5-8)	227	8
Podar Mills (4)	105	0
Shrinivas Mills	98	0
Elphinstone Mills (8)	111	14
Bradbury Mills (7-8)	379	6
Surat Electricity (3-4)	140	0
Premier Construction 1st (6 1/4)	121	4
Premier Construction 2nd (6-4)	120	0
Amalgamated (5-8)	123	2
Habib	72	0
Tata Chemical (5)	131	4
Walchand Nagar Indus (7)	160	0
Jupiter General	19	14
Supreme	100	0
Meyer	121	0
Mackenzie 1st	85	0
Mackenzie 2nd	80	0
Ahmedabad Advance	132	8
Mysore Mills	50	0
Standard Mills	101	0
Madhusudan Mills	12	0
Khatau Mills	107	0
Morarji	106	0

DEBENTURES

Andhra 1952 (4)	103	8
Bombay Steamer (1959) (4-8)	107	0
Indian Hume Pipe (6)	106	0
Tata Power 1951	103	0
Walchand Nagar (6)	112	0

OUTSIDE SHARES

Indian Copper (2-7) X D	3	5	6
British India Corp. (0-10)	7	13	6
Burma Corporation		2	14
New Victoria Mill		3	6
New Victoria Pref.		5	0
Phaltan Sugar (8)		130	0
Gold Mohur (20)		320	0
New Kaiser-i-Hind		460	0
Sajjan Mills (3)		255	0
Osmanshahi Mills (10)		290	0
Azam Jahi Mills (10)		390	0
Air Service		9	12
Ambica Air Lines		13	0
Air India XD		135	0
Hind Motor	6	2	6
India Steam		10	4

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE LTD.

BOMBAY, Nov. 3.

Closing quotations at 2-30 p.m.:— Tata Ordinary 289/12; Tata Deferred 1487 8. Indian Iron 24/2; Steel Corpn. of Bengal 20/1, Bombay Dyeing 1026 4. Central India 264/6. Gokak 289 6; Kohinoor 285; Simplex 136; Swadeshi 298 12; Tata Power 1625; Associated Cement 156 4; Belapur 240; Bombay Burma (Old) 336 4; Scindia 23 1; Central Bank 88 New India 66; Tata 2nd Pref. 141 4.

LONDON WHEAT

London, Nov. 1.

Australian Wheat unoffered.

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, Nov. 3.

The local produce market was fairly active with moderate turnover. Price movement was confined to a narrow range.

At the opening Castorseeds May Delivery was quoted at Rs. 135 and advanced to Rs. 135-5 on scattered buying and short covering. At this level was scattered liquidation by some operators and the market came down to Rs. 134-14 and steadied.

Later on there was continued buying and short covering and the market advanced to Rs. 135-13.

Groundnuts and Linseed were steady with routine business. Groundnuts were little firm on good demand. Quotations were as under:—

Khandesh quality	35	12	0
Coromandal	34	4	0
Bold ready	34	12	0
Bold December-January	32	2	0
CASTORSEEDS:—			
Ready	29	0	0
May delivery	135	13	0
LINSEEDS:—			
Ready	26	12	0
Nov.-Dec. delivery	26	12	0
February-March	26	10	0
GROUNDNUT OILS:—			
Ready Mills	20	4	0
November	19	8	0
December	18	11	0
January	18	9	0
Linseed Oil	16	8	0
Castorseed Oil first pressing	19	0	0
Castorseed Oil Commercial quality	17	8	0
Gingelly seed	220 to 225		

Hessian Market

BOMBAY, Nov. 3.

45X11.	Pice.
Ready	114
Oct.-Dec.	114-3/4
Jan March	115
BAGS 40X28.	Rs.
Ready	134
Oct.-Dec.	122
Jan.-March	120

Sugar Prices

BOMBAY, Nov. 3.

Small	100	4	0
Medium	104	0	0
Big	108	4	0
Extra Big	114	0	0
Nov.	35	0	0
Dec.	33	0	0
Jan	31	4	0
March	30	10	0
Arrivals Bags	1261		
Departure Bags	6,000		
Total Stock in Bombay	91,000		

Pepper Prices

BOMBAY, Nov. 3.

Magsar	193 to 195
Maha	187 to 189

Italian Art Silk Yarn

BOMBAY, Nov. 3.

150 D Nov.	3	2	0
150 D. Ready	3	2	0
120 D. Ready	3	0	0
22 22 YELLOW SILK.			
November	26	15	0
December	—		
Ready	27	4	0

GOVERNMENT LOANS

BOMBAY, Nov. 3.

2 1/4 per cent 1954	98	14
2 1/4 per cent 1950	100	14
2 1/2 per cent 1955	100	0
2 1/2 per cent 1961	97	7
2 3/4 per cent 1960	100	0
2 3/4 per cent 1962	100	0
2 3/4 per cent 1976	92	14
3 per cent Non-Terminable	99	12
3 per cent 1986 Con.	99	11
3 per cent 1949-52	100	14
3 per cent 1951-54	102	4
3 per cent 1953-55	102	8
3 per cent 1957	102	2
3 per cent 1959-61	101	6
3 per cent 1963-65	100	14
3 per cent 1966-68	100	2
3 per cent 1970-75	100	1
3 1/2 per cent 1954-59	105	8
4 per cent 1948-53	100	4
4 per cent 1960-70	110	12
4 1/2 per cent 1950-55	104	8
4 1/2 per cent 1955-60	112	2
4 1/2 per cent 1958-68	115	12

PROVINCIAL LOANS

2 3/4 per cent U. P. 1961	98	4
2 3/4 per cent Madras 1961	98	4
3 per cent Punjab 1946	98	14
3 per cent Bombay 1955	101	10
3 per cent Bombay 1958	101	12
3 per cent Madras 1952-53	100	6
3 per cent U. P. 1952	100	6
3 per cent C. P. 1962	100	6
3 per cent N. W. F. 1952	99	10
3 per cent U. P. 1961-66	100	2
4 per cent Bombay Municipality D.	111	0
5 per cent Bom. Muni. 1959	115	0
6 per cent Bom. Muni. 1954	116	0
3 1/4 per cent Municipality 1977	101	14
6 K. P. T.	114	0

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY Nov. 3:

The Bullion market was firm today under professional support. Price movement was narrow but scarcity of offerings imported steady tone.

Forward Silver opened at Rs. 175/8 and after advancing at Rs. 175/10 reacted at Rs. 175/6. Next settlement was quoted at Rs. 175/5. Ready Silver was placed at Rs. 175/12.

Forward Gold opened at Rs. 113/4 and after advancing at Rs. 113/8 steadied at Rs. 113/6. Next settlement was quoted at Rs. 113/2. Ready Gold was placed at Rs. 113/12 while sovereigns were quoted at Rs. 76/4.

Later on the market was very steady and final quotations were as under:—

Ready Silver	176	0	0
Forward Silver	175	7	0
Ready Gold	114	8	0
Forward Gold	113	13	0
Sovereigns	76	12	0

MONEY MARKET

BOMBAY, Nov. 3.

B. O. Rates T. T. D. D. 7/8 15/16 Ready.

B. C. Rates T. T. D. D. 1/5 29/32 up to 6 Mos.

London Banks Selling T. T. D. D. 1/5 31/32 Ready.

London Banks Selling T. T. D. D. 1/5 15/16 up to 6 Mos.

London Banks Buying T. T. 1/6 1/32 to 9th Month.

London Banks Buying T. T. 1/6 1/16 10th-12th Month.

London Banks Buying D. D. 1/6 1/16 to 4th Month.

London Banks Buying D. D. 1/6 3/32 5th and 6th Month.

London Banks Buying D. D. 1/6 1/8 7th-9th Month.

London Banks Buying 60 and 90 d/st. 1/6 1/8 to 4th Month.

London Banks Buying 60 and 90 d/st. 1/6 5/32 5th and 6th Month.

London Banks Buwing 60 and 4/ d/st. 1/6 3/16 7th-9th Month.

London Banks Buying 120 d/st 1/6 5/32 to 4th Month.

London Banks Buying 120 d/st. 1/6 3/16 5th and 6th Month.

London Banks Buying 120 d/st. 1/6 7/32 7th-9th Month.

New York & Montreal B. O. Rate T. T. Rs. 33|2 1/4.

Banks Selling T. T. D. D Rs. 332 1/4.

Banks Buying T. T. Rs. 330.

Banks Buying N. Y. Rs. 328 3/4 Montreal Rs. 328 1/2.

Banks Buying D. D. N. Y. Rs. 329 Montreal Rs. 328 3/4 L/C.

Paris Banks Selling T. T. Fcs. 7860.

Paris Banks Buying T. T. Fcs. 8060.

Amsterdam Banks Selling T. T. D. D. Fl. 79.

Belgium Banks Selling T. T. D. D. Fcs. 1305.

Java Banks Selling T. T. D. D. Glds. 79.

Hongkong Banks Selling T. T. D. D. Rs. 84.

Singapore Banks Selling T. T. D. D. Rs. 157.

Manila Banks Selling T. T. D. D. Rs. 165 1/4.

New York/London Cross Rate dol. 4.02 3/4 to 4.03 1/4; London/Afghanistan Cross Rate Afghani Rs. 52.57-52.48; London/Alexandria Cross Rate Pls. 97 1/4-3/4; R London/Amsterdam Cross Rate Fl. 10.68-70; London/Bangkok Cross Rate Tcl 40; London/Belgium Cross Rate Fcs. 176 1/2-3/4; London/Denmark Cross Rate Kr. 19.32-36; London/Hongkong Cross Rate 1/3 1/16-1/2 15/16; London/Iron Cross Rate Fl. 10.68-70; London/Lisbon Cross Rate Er. 99.80-100.20; London/Montreal Rate Pes. 8.09-8.14; London/Montreal Cross Rate dol. 4.02 3/4-4.03 1/4; London/New York Cross Rate dol. 4.02 3/4-4.03 1/4; London/Oslo Cross Rate Kr. 19.98-20.02; London/Paris Cross Rate Fcs. 1061-1063; London/Prague Cross Rate K. 201-202; London/Singapore Cross Rate 2/4 1/16-2/4 3/16; London Stockholm Cross Rate Kr. 14.47-50; London/Switzerland Cross Rate Fcs. 17.34-36; London/Syria Cross Rate 880-5.

London Discts. 3 Mos. 9/16 p.c.; London Discts. 6 Mos. 5/8 p.c.

Reserve Bank Rate 3 p.c.; Bank of England Rate 2 p.a.

Money:—Call 1/2 p.c.; 3 Mos. 3/4 p.c. 6 Mos. 1 p.c. 12 Mos. 1-1/2 p.c.

Tone:—Easy

CHEQUES CLEARED

Cheques delivered through the Bombay Bankers' Clearing House during the week ending the 29-10-1948 were as under:—

Number of Cheques: 193554.

Amount of Cheques: Rs. 56,33,99,369-11-7.

PEPPER MARKET IDLE

LONDON, Nov. 2 (UPA)

The pepper market continued to show extreme idleness to-day, with a weak undertone.

Black pepper was quoted at 3/11, one-half penny less than on the previous day when the rate quoted was 3/11 1/2.

White pepper was quoted at 3/10, the same as on the previous day.

Record Of Actual Transactions In Shares

BOMBAY, Nov 3:

MILLS

Apollo 3'1'6 3'1 3|1|6
B. Dyeing 1028 12 25 27,8 26|4
C. India 270 67 68,8 64
Century 265 62,8
Colaba 168,12
Elphinstone Ord. 74 8
Finlay 288 86 87
Gokak 292 93 8 89
I.U. Defd 1 13,6 1|13,3
I.U. Ord 12 1 6 12,1 12,3 12
Indore 215 12 8
Khatau 246 4 (Ex Div)
Kohinoor 286 86,8 85,8 86 85,8 86
Laxmi 662 8
Madhawji 16
Madhusudan 220
Meyer 143 12
Model 215 13|12
Minerva 150
New City 190 10
New Great 165
Podar 162 8 61 4
Shrinivas 181 4
Simplex 187 8 86 4 86 8 86
Swadeshi 303 300,8 1 298
Swan 346 39
Tata Mills 67|12 67,8 67.1
Vishnu 269

BANKS

Baroda 156
Central 88-8 87-8 88
Habib 159
Imperial Old 1855
Imperial New 455 52/8
India 197
Reserve 113-8 13-12 13
Union 9-3 9-4
U. Commercial 66-2
Exchange 37

ELECTRIC

Ahmedabad 118-2
Ajmer 10-11
Andhravalley 1505
Suburban 153-2
Surat 153-12
Hydro 164
Power 1622-8 25

INSURANCE

New India 67 66
Oriental 4700
Vulcan 13-6
Steamer
B. Steam 578-12 66-4 68-12
B. Steam Pref. 312-8
Scindia 23-12 23-2-6 23-3 23-1

STEEL

B. Steel 20-4 20-1 20-2 20
I. Iron 24-6 24-7 24 24-2
Tata Defd. 1497-8 90 93-12 90 92-8 87-8
Tata Ord. 291 91-8 89-12 90-8 89-12
Tata IInd Pref. 141-8

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock 345 38/12 41/4
A. C. C. Old 156 57/4 57/8 56
A. C. C. New 97 96/8
Belapur 246 40 41 39/8 41
B. B. Old 365 48/12 51/4 36/4
B. B. New 133/12 31/4
B. B. Petrol 1/12 1/11
I. Bleaching 167/8
P. Const. 180 74 76 74
Shivrajpur 32/8
Tata Chem 14/10 14/6
Tata Pref. 131/4
Tata Oil 58 58/8 58 58/4
Wimco 300 295

SPECIAL

Central Bank New 88/4 87
Belapur Coupon 63
Ahmedabad Elec. New 13/8
Berar Mfg. 305

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, Nov. 3:

The local cotton market was fairly steady today with modest business passing.

At the opening February delivery was quoted at Rs. 598|8 and advanced at Rs. 599|8 under small buying and short covering. Later on when demand was satisfied the market turned quiet and February was quoted at Rs. 599|-

The market was steady with restricted trading. Later on the market was steady with little movements on either side with professional buying and selling. The market closed at 4-30 p.m. as under:—

	Rs.	as	p.
I.C.C. February	599	8	0
I.C.C. May	589	12	0
I.C.C. July	594	12	0
I.C.C. Sept.	595	12	0

BOMBAY 2ND NOVEMBER

	Highest	Lowest	Closing at 2 P.M.
I.C.C. Feb	599½	598½	598¾
I.C.C. May	590½	589¼	589¼
I.C.C. July	596	594¾	594¾
I.C.C. Sept.	596½	595¼	595¼

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

BOMBAY, Oct. 30.

	Highest	Lowest	Closing at 2 P.M.
I.C.C. Feb.	598	596½	597½
I.C.C. May	589	588¼	588¼
I.C.C. July	593	592¼	592¼
I.C.C. Sept.	593	592¼	592¼

BOMBAY 1ST NOVEMBER

I.C.C. Febrauary opened at Rs. 599 and advanced to Rs. 600 on scattered buying. Prices declined to Rs. 598¼ and closed at Rs. 598¼.

BOBMBAY 1ST NOMEBER

I.C.C. February opened at Rs. 598¼ and advanced to Rs. 599 and closed at Rs. 598¼ May Rs. 589¼ July Rs. 595 and September 595¼.

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

Indian cotton February Contract is 799 cent points below New York March at Exchange rate 331.

Indian Cotton Figures

BOMBAY, Nov. 3.

Tatal Receipts into Bombay from 1st Sept. 1948 to 28th October by Rail and Sea.

	Bales.
1948	1,32,161
1947	2,42,292
1946	2,37,342
1945	1,47,513
1944	1,93,768

Total Exports from 1st Sept. 1948 to 28th October:—

	Total Bales.
1948	64,444
1947	1,63,499
1946	57,553
1945	34,071
1944	28,133

	Bales.
Exports by rail from 1st September to 28th October 1948	84,034
Estimated mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. 1948 to 28th Oct. 1948	2,10,999
Same period last year	1,89,229
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exports, dealers and mills in Bombay on 28th Oct. 1948	7,38,181
Same time last year	11,23,408

Shipping News

IMPORTS

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

S. S. EXTON

From Norfolk.—76 dms. liquid Glucose.

From New York: 400 pails broke Fluid, 1344 dms white oil, 1093 dms caustic soda, 1050 dms. lub. oil, 4387 pcs. Electrolytic copper ingot bars, 350 dms. paraffin liquid, 679 cases aluminium circles, 1595 bags soda ash, 185 cases auto brake fluid 612 coils wire shorts 187 drums duco paint 50 dms. coal tar dyes 300 dms. spindle coil 1091 ctns paraffin wax.

From Baltimore: 633 dms. caustic soda, 26 bdls. chain.

From Aden—25 bls. sheep skin, 92 bdls. old brass scraps.

246 bdls. lead blocks, 31 bdls. copper brass scraps, 316 bdls. lead bars.

From Philadelphia: 220 dms. caustic soda.

S.S. JALAKENDRA

From New York—133 cases nitro lacquer pigmented, 79 cases paint in oil, 397 boxes bricks, 4050 dms. lub. oil, 58 cases brass strips, 120 cases metal containers 215 cases Electrolytic Tinplate waste, 36 cases sound reproducing equipment, 33 cases cinema sound systems 27 cases sulfadiozine tablets 86 fibre pharmaceuticals, 350 bags industrial chemicals cement, 86 drums coal tar dyes, 32 drums paraffin wax, 1478 drums caustic soda, 94 cases auto parts, 48 cases typewriters, 49 drums hydrosulphide of soda 225 drums colya mineral oil, 27 bundles motor vehicle parts and accessories, 38 cases printing paper, 191 bags urea, 28 ctns books, 55 cases nuts and bolts, 1907 bags refined white paraffin wax, 460 cases textile machinery, 25 ctns electric switches, 1546 bags soda ash, 27 bales old clothing, 868 coils wire rods, 300 drums technical white oil, 212 drums caustic soda flakes, 71 boxes ice making compressors.

From Philadelphia—100 drums white oil, 654 drums lub. oil, 70 drums fuel oil 435 dms skimmed milk powder 41 cases steel ball bearings.

EXPORTS

S.S. DARA

To Basrah:—5000 bags berytes ore—The Hindustan Mineral Products Co. Ltd.

To Karachi:—10 bags cotton waste—Bhojani Bros., 30 cases peppermint—Empire Confectionery Works 25 pkgs. glassware—India Commercial Co., 6 cases peppermint—I. D. and Son, 20 cases glassware—R. M. Ransual and Sons.

S.S. KUERNAAS

To Gothenburg—200 bales cotton waste—E. T. Robertson and Son.

To Copenhagen—100 bales cotton waste—E. T. Robertson and Son.

S.S. JALAKALA

To Karachi—162 bales Japanese cotton piece goods—M. Chanderbhan & Co.

S.S. FLYING ARROW

To Hongkong—237 bags gum albanium—E. Virji and Co.

Arrivals And Departures Of Steamers

ARRIVALS

"BALI" from Gothenburg with 3000 tons of general cargo on 30 Oct. Agents United Liner.

"BAHREIN from Behrein Is. with 8983 tons of kero, cargo, Diesel on Nov. 1st. Agents Caltex.

"SEA PRINCE" from Houstan with 9000 tons of wheat on Oct. 30th. Agents Scindia Co.

"KELLETIA" from Abadon with 11,682 tons of furnace oil on 30 Oct. Agents Burmah Shell.

"PADMA" from Karachi with 426 tons of general cargo on 30 Oct. Agents Mackinon Mackenzie.

"LAXMI" from Calcutta with 150 tons of general cargo on 31st Oct. Agents D. Behadur Co.

"LINDEKERK" from Basrah with 2890 tons of general cargo 31st Oct. Agents Volkart Bros.

"MARINE FILLER" from New York with 6063 tons of general cargo on Oct. 31. Agents Forbes Campbell.

"FORMOSA" from Goteburg 4456 tons of general cargo on 31 Oct Agents United Liner.

"HOEH SILVER WAVE" with 6506 tons of general cargo from Montreal on Nov. 1st Agents Volkart Bros.

'RAILA" from Abadan with 11,930 tons of general cargo on Nov. 1st. Agents Standard Vaccum Oil Co.

"WILLIAM H. ALLEN" with 4150 tons of general cargo from Hounton on Nov. 1st. Agents Mackinon Mackenzie.

"DARA" from Basra with 107[illegible] tons on 2nd Nov. Agents Mackinon Mackenzie.

"TRANSOMAN" from Abadan with 11045 tons of cargo on 3rd Nov. Agents Standard Vacuum.

"JAL AZAD" from Karachi with 2539 tons of general cargo on 3rd Nov. Agents Scindia.

"JLLDURGA" from Jeddah on 3rd Nov. Agents Scindia.

DEPARTURES

"JEHANGIR" for Karachi on Oct 30th.

"CLAN MACILWRAITAN" with 821 tons of general cargo on 30th Oct.

"ISMAILA" with 5795 tons of Radio's for Calcutta on 30th Oct.

"JAGDAMBA" for Calicut with 1400 tons of general cargo on 30th Oct.

"KLEPPER" for Calcutta with 200 tons of general cargo on Oct. 31st.

"TRILAND" for Okha with 6400 tons of bulk wheat on 31st Oct.

"JAPARA" for Basrah with 2300 tons of general cargo on 31st Oct.

"GADANA" for Bassain with 387 tons of general cargo on 31st Oct.

"ALLEGHENY VICTORY" for Calcutta with 5700 tons of general cargo on 1st. Nov.

"JOHN BROWN" for Abadan in balast on 1st Nov.

"BHARAT LAXAMI" for Cochin with 815 tons of general cargo on Nov. 1st.

"IKANNA" for Navlakhi with 744 tons of Timber on 1st Nov.

"C. CALCUTTA" for Calcutta with 2000 tons of general cargo on 1st Nov

"MAHARAJ" for Calcutta with 15[illegible] tons of general cargo on 2nd Nov.

"FORT ELLIA" for Calcutta with 628 tons of general cargo on 2nd Nov.

"PETER J. MC GUIRE" for Seattle wash on 2nd Nov.

"SAHORE" for Trieste with 150[illegible] tons of general cargo on 2nd Nov

"KELLETIA" for Abadan on 2nd Nov.

"FATIMA" for Karachi with 380 tons of general cargo on 2nd Nov.

"FLYING TRADER" for New York with 7000 tons of general cargo on Oct 31.

NEW YORK COTTON VERY STEADY ON TRADE DEMAND

Wall Street Market Firm On Short Covering And Reinvestment Buying

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.

COTTON: After the opening losses, prices steadied on trade buying and covering with loan support influences, export potentialities and reported betterment of the goods markets the chief sustaining factors. At the same time foreign uncertainties and the fear of increased hedges on rallies curbed support. Prices rallied quitely on moderate trade demand particularly for December exceeding scattered hedges. Otherwise the market was featureless but closed very steady. Sales are estimated at 200,000 bales.

NEW YORK COTTON CLOSINGS.

New York, Nov. 1

December	31.08+06
December Highest	31.10+08
December Lowest	30.98—04
March	31.08+03
May	30.80+04
July	29.62+05
October	27.38+06
Middling Spot	30.65+05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON CLOSINGS

New York, Nov. 1.

December	31.01+08
March	31.00+02
May	30.77+02
July	29.57+03
Middling Spot	30.65+05

ALEXANDRIA COTTON

ALEXANDRIA, Nov. 1.

KARNAK	
January	63.25—171
March	62.80—145
ASHMOUNI	
December	44.35—117
February	44.60—117

WALL STREET MARKET

STOCKS advanced fractions to one dollar or so in moderate activity. Short covering and reinvestment demand was particularly evident in leading steels, motors nonferrous, minings, oils and rails. Mining were aided by reports that a two cents per pound increase in the domestic lead price was imminent and possibly some nearfuture action in copper prices. Around noon, American smelting raising its lead price two cents to 21-1/2 brought increased attention to these shares. Pre-election profit-taking and trimming of account increased at times but failed to dent values. The market fluctuated narrowly around the day's best with the averages very close to the highs, of the pre-election advance and within easy distance of 1948 tops. There was some late further improvement with gains of fractions to around 1-3/4. The market closed firm.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.

American Telephone and Telegraph	153-1/2
Amerex Holding Co.	25-3/4
Anaconda Copper Minning	38-1/2
Chase National Bank	37-3/4
Sinclair Oil	26
Firestone Tyre and Rubber Co	49-3/4
General Electric	42-1/2
General Motors	65-3/4
Ingersoll Rand	71-1/2
International Nickel C	33
National City Bank of New York	40-3/4
New York Central Railroad Co.	16-3/8
Socony Vacuum Corporation	19-7/8
Texas Corporation	60-1/4
Union Carbide Newstock	43-1/4
U. S. Smelting refining mining Co.	45-3/4
U.S. Steel Corporation Common	84-1/4
Common	84-1¼
Western Union Telegraph	19-1/4

CHICAGO GRAINS

Chicago Grains sagged early owing to hedging and liquidation influenced by private advices of good moisture in the south-west winter-wheat belt over the weekend together with heavy arrivals of maize locally. Decline, however, attracted new buying and prices rallied fractions to more than three cents from the day's lows.

NEW YORK MARKETS CLOSED

NEW YORK, Nov. 2 (UPA)

All New York markets remained closed to-day because of election day holiday.

NEW YORK SILVER

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.

U.S. price of foreign silver 74-3/4 cents

SALES OF TREASURY BILLS

BOMBAY, Nov. 3.

TENDERS FOR TREASURY BILLS

Tenders for Rs. One Crore of three months' Government of India Treasury Bills were opened on Wednesday, the 3rd November, 1948 Total amount offered was Rs. 50,000 (Rupees fifty thousand only), Total amount accepted was Rupees Nil.

2. Tenders for Rs. One Crore of three months' Government of India Treasury Bills will be received on Tuesday, the 9th November, 1948, up to 11 a.m. at Bombay, and up to the close of business on Monday, the 8th November, 1948, at other centres, (Calcutta, Kanpur and Madras). Successful tenderers should make payment on Thursday, the 11th November, 1948 or Wednesday, the 10th November, 1948 where Thursday is a holiday. Other conditions are as usual.

3. During the week ended the 29th October, 1948, Government of India Treasury Bills for Rs. 69,25,000 (Rupees sixty-nine lakhs and twenty-five thousand only) were sold in favour of the Issue Department of the Reserve Bank of India.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

Notes in Circulation increase by about Rs. 2 Crores.

According to the Statement of the Reserve Bank of India on 29th Oct Notes in circulation have increased a Rs. 1,91,18,000 while there was a decrease of Rs. 1,64,08,000 in Notes held in the Banking Department Details are as under:—

The following is the statement of account of Reserve Bank of India for the week ended the 29th day of October 1948.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department	26 24,35,000
Notes in circuation	12,14,20 39 000
Total Notes issued	12,40,44,74,000
Total Liabilities	12,40,44,74,000

ASSETS	Rs.
A. Gold Coin and Bullion:—	
(a) Held in India	42,71,91,000
(b) Held outside India	
Sterling Securities	7,96,64 28,000
Total of A	8,39 36,19,000
B Rupee Coin	46,77,08,000
Government of India Rupee Securities	3,54,31,47,000
Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial Paper	
Total Assets	12,40,44,74,000

Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities 67.666 per cent,

BANKING DEPARTMENT

Statement of affairs as on 29th Oct. 48.

LIABILITIES	Rs.
Capital paid up	5,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000
Deposits:—	
(a) Government	
(1) Central Government	2,41,82,25,000
(2) Other Government	17,81,26,000
(b) Banks	66,54,27,000
(c) Others	65,95,27 000
Bills Payable	3,87,05,000
Other Liabilities	7,47,77,000
Rupees	4,13,47,87,000

ASSETS	Rs.
Notes	26,24,35,000
Rupee Coin	11,81,000
Subsidiary Coin	1,67,000
Bills Purchased and Discounted:—	
(a) Internal	44,83,000
(b) External	...
(c) Government Treasury Bills	2,49,52,000
Balances held abroad	2,92,21,28,000
Loans and Advances to Governments	1,70,00 000
Other Loans and Advances	4,14,82,000
Investments	83,13,24,000
Other Assets	2,96 30,000
Rupees	4,13,47,87,000

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The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B. 1665

"POSTPONE LINGUISTIC PROBLEM FOR 10 YEARS"

B.P.C.C. And Corporation's Plea To Dar Commission

BOMBAY, Wednesday

The Linguistic Provinces Commission, currently meeting here for an eight-day session, today heard representatives of the Bombay Municipal Corporation and the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee who urged that the question of the redistribution of territory on a linguistic basis should be postponed at least for the next 10 years.

They told the Commission that "linguism" had become a poison and the nation's energies, which should be used for urgent nation-building tasks, were being wastefully expanded in futule controversies. They drew attention to the widening gulf between sections of the population because of this growing spirit of provincial rivalry.

BOMBAY'S INCLUSION

The question of Bombay's inclusion in Maharashtra or otherwise was not discussed by the two bodies with the Commission and the two-hour discussions were mainly devoted to an examination of reasons supporting the plea for the postponement of the consideration of the linguistic problem. Both the B P C C and the Corporation informed the Commission that should it be decided to proceed with the redistribution of provinces, they should be again invited for representing their views on the methods of doing it.

Mr S. K. Patil who was in both the representative groups told pressmen later that he explained to the Commission the stand of the Indian National Congress on the linguistic question. He had pointed out, he said, that the Congress had championed the cause of linguistic provinces only with a view to facilitating administrative efficiency and enabling the masses to be educated in their own languages. But today the issue had been caught up in the vortex of political rivalry and the nation's energies were being diverted to suicidal channels. He was not opposed to the immediate formation of linguistic provinces if it could be managed without "bloodshed." But he had his serious doubts. If the nation waited for 10 years and then tackled the question they would be doing it in an atmosphere free from the current passions and jealousies and in a better frame of mind.

ANTI-CONGRESS ELEMENTS

Mr Patil said he told the Commission that the recently held Samyukta Maharashtra Parishad was "dominated by anti-Congress elements—Communists, Socialists, the Bahujana Sabha and the R.S.S." "The few honest Congressmen who were there had the highest motives but they were used for showmanship and were in a hopeless minority even for swaying the Parishad's decision," he stated.

Dr. M. U. Mascarenhas, the Mayor of Bombay, who appeared before the Commission along with Mr. Patil, told journalists that Bombay's future did not at all figure in the discussions since the Corporation had given a mandate to its two spokesmen only to urge the postponement of the consideration of the linguistic question for the next ten years. However, a plea had been made to the Commission to invite the Corporation representatives again if a decision to proceed with the redistribution of provinces forthwith were taken.

Mr. M. Y Nurie, Mr. Nagindas Master and Mr. B. A. Khimji appeared along with Mr. S. K. Patil on behalf of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee.

The Commission examined in the morning members of the Bombay Regrouping of Provinces Committee who pressed their view that the present time was "inopportune" for the formation of linguistic provinces.

They warned that such action might weaken the Central Government and pleaded for time to consolidate the national unity.

10-MAN BODY'S VIEW

The ten-man body, led by Sir P. Thakurdas and Sir Homi Mody, held the view that if the formation of linguistic provinces ought to be proceeded with immediately for any reasons, then Bombay should be made a separate province in view of its cosmopolitan character and other equally forceful reasons.

They presented a lengthy memorandum to the Commission detailing the various aspects that went to make Bombay deserving of a separate identity. It described the city as "the nerve-centre of the Indian Union" and also dwelt on its importance from the point of view of the country's defence.

"It will be nothing short of an outrage on this cosmopolitan city if it is incorporated into another province which claims it simply because a section of the city's population speaks the language of that province," the memorandum represented.

The Committee's chief spokesman was Sir P. Thakurdas and he was assisted by Sir Homi Mody, Prof. C. N. Vakil, Sir Manilal B. Nanavati, Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Dr Jos Alban DeSouza, Prof. M. L. Dantwala, Mr. Chimanlal Chakubhai Shah, Mr C. L. Gheewalla and Mr. George E. Moraes.

Gandhi Murder Trial

Court Adjourns

RED FORT (DELHI), Nov 3 (U. P. I.): When the Special Court of Mr. Atma Charan resumed today the hearing of the case to record the statement of Nathuram Godse accused No 1 Mr. C. K. Daphtary, Chief Prosecution Counsel announced that he had three more witnesses to examinine. These witnesses he proposed to call in connection with the horoscope of the father of Dr Parchure and also some photographs recovered from Poona. Mr. Daphtary said that these witnesses were expected any moment. Thereupon, in consultation with the defence counsels, the Court adjourned provisionally till tomorrow.

Earlier, the Judge wanted to take down the statements of the accused persons except Dr Parchure in connection with whose domicile question witnesses were proposed to be produced by the prosecution. But the defence counsels did not approve of the same.

West Punjab Ministry Tenders Resignation

LAHORE, Nov. 3 (API)—The Premier of the West Punjab Khan Iftikhar Hussain Khan today tendered the resignation of his Ministry to the Governor who asked the Premier to form another Ministry, states a communique this evening.

The communique added that the present Ministry would carry out the functions of the Government till a new Cabinet was formed.

New York Times Letter On Hyderabad

NEW YORK, Nov. 1 (UPA): The "Times" in its letter to the editor column today carried a letter from Washington written by Shiv K. Shastri which answered on October 17 letter concerning Hyderabad sent in by jurist William Wadhams.

Shastri wrote that Hyderabad's Nizam never was independent. He said the Nizam could either have relied upon the British Tories or an act of war to become independent and in taking the second course, Shastri said, the Hyderabad leader committed the "most flagrant violation of the Standsill Agreement with the Indian Government of November 1947".

Shastri said, "If the Nizam's advisers had succeeded in their purposes, India as an independent State would have ceased to exist". He concluded: "There can be no preumption that friendly powers of the world intended democracy and freedom in India should perish soon after their emergence'.

Shastri was identified as a member of the Indian Embassy's information section.

Hyderabad State's First Democratic Elections

HYDERABAD CITY, (UPA): Plans are underway to register all eligible voters in Hyderabad for the state's first democratic elections.

Governments canvassers soon will begin a house-to-house tour of the state's 16 districts. Plans for drawing up electoral rolls were outlined at a meeting of District Collectors held here a few days ago.

No date for the elections has been set.

LIBRARY FOR CHILDREN

Kher Reveals Bombay Government Plan

"I visualise the library of the future not as a collection of books, but as a live and vigorous cultural centre which woud also try to organise various kinds of literary and cultural activities suited to the needs and psychology of the people," said Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay, laying the foundation stone of the Bandra National Library building on Tuesday morning.

Commanding to the organisers of libraries the provision of facilities for allied cultural pursuits such as group discussions, lectures, studies, music, and the use of educational films, film strips, graphic illustrations and the radio, the Premier said that many progressive libraries in the world organise group devoted to the study of special problems.

There were many libraries, he continued, which were doing a great deal as part of the service to the community. A library should be thought of as an agency focalising all the adult education activities of the locality, playing its full and worthy part in improving the educational and cultural conditions of the people.

The Premier said that he attached great importance to the provision of a children's section in the library, and stressed the need for inculcating in the young a love of reading.

The Education Department of the Government of Bombay was devoting serious thought to the problem of children's libraries, and it hoped to make a beginning in this direction with the establishment of a full fledged childrens' library in Bombay.

In conclusion Mr. Kher said that he hoped that the Bandra National Library would have a career of increasing and enriched usefulness and that it would galvanise the intellectual life of Bandra.

ERADICATION OF ILLITERACY

B. G. Kher On Primary Education Scheme

(From Our Correspondent.)

KALYAN, Nov. 3.

Within the course of next 12 years no boy or girl aged 14 years would remain illiterate and the Government desire to complete their scheme of free compulsory Primary Education within the above period which costs the Government several crores of rupees thus declared Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay, presiding over the foundation stone laying ceremony of Mahatma Gandhi Vidyalaya at Ambernath on Tuesday evening before a large gathering.

It was stated, he went on, that it would take several years to eradicate illiteracy from the Presidency of Bombay with the cost of several crores of rupees but the Government have decided to introduce free compulsory Primary Education with immdiate effect and complete the same within the above period the initial costs of which would be 8 crores.

Mr. Kher observed that the power of knowledge was unique and referred to the great strides made by other countries in the scientific and technical education which enabled them to build huge ships and manufacture aeroplanes and motor cars. Continuing, he said that India had to ipmort from other countries railway engines, aeroplanes, motor cars, radios, etc., for which huge amounts have to be provided for.

He stressed the necessity of adult education. In England huge amounts were being spent on education. There Rs. 30 are annually spent on each student whereas in India it is only eight annas and nine pies.

The Ambernath School children boys and girls have exhibited their variety physical attainments to the audiences which are appreciated by the people.

KALYAN CONGRESS RECEPTION TO SARDAR PATEL

The members of the Kalyan Congress Committee gave a reception to Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Deputy Prime Minister of India at the Kalyan Railway Station who was going to New Delhi by the Nagpur Mail. He was profusely garlanded by the President of the Kalyan Congress Committee.

MAN'S MONOPOLY ON THIRST

QUEBEC CITY, (Reuter): Man is the only animal that drinks when he is not thirsty, according to Dr. Jacques Tremblay, general director of Quebec City health services.

"The fact that most men and women are not always in the best of health should not arouse too much surprise." he said, "pust try out human living on animals and you'll see how long they can resist."

MR. B. G. KHER, PREMIER OF BOMBAY LAYS THE FOUNDATION STONE OF NATIONAL LIBRARY, AT BANDRA.

"INTELLECTUAL FOUNTAIN OF INDIA"

Zakir Hussain Inaugurates University Of Kashmir: Tribute To Sheikh Abdullah

SRINAGAR, NOV. 3, (API): THE FIRST UNIVERSITY OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR WAS INAUGURATED YESTERDAY BY DR. ZAKIR HUSSAIN, PRINCIPAL OF THE JAMIA MILIA.

SPEAKING ON THE OCCASION, DR. ZAKIR HUSSAIN SAID THAT THE NEW KASHMIR UNIVERSITY WAS BORN IN FREE KASHMIR AND AS SUCH IT SHOULD BE THE SEAT OF LEARNING WHICH WOULD INTERPRET CORRECTLY THE CULTURAL AND INTELLECTUAL IMPLICATION OF DEMOCRACY.

"Democracy", he said, "is no end in itself but it means to an end. The end is good life, harmonious and proportionate life, risen with the flower of the true spirit of a free people. It provides for full development of personality, gives meaning and purpose to life and stimulates pursuits for creating happiness. This University therefore, should be built on true democratic basis which will take the light of learning to every hamlets of the far flung cultivators in the State.

NEW TYPE OF INDIANHOOD

Paying a tribute to Sheikh Abdullah, Dr. Zakir Hussain said that the people of Kashmir had in their Prime Minister one who was the symbol of not only of all that was vital and upright in Kashmir today but of a new type of Indianhood which was to be. But no one could build up a nation single handed. "You have not only to give strength to his elbows but emulate him and carry out his high purpose with courage and fearlessness."

Sheikh Abdullah, the Premier of Jammu and Kashmir State, speaking next recounted Kashmir's contribution to learning and culture and said: "Kashmir shone on the horizon as a blazing star, pointing the path of enlightenment. Inspite of poverty and undeveloped economy the people of Kashmir had attained such a degree of cultural eminence that this country was looked upon as the intellectual fountain of India. It is a pity that ravages of all kinds to which Kashmir fell a victim did not spare much evidences of what Kashmir had attained in intellectual field."

GRAND VOYAGE OF FREEDOM

Sheikh Abdullah added that the people of the State along with their brothers and sisters in the rest of India had started on a grand voyage of freedom. "Nothing is more vital for the sustenance of a free and democratic spirit than wide diffusion of humanistic culture and the advancement of science," he said.

Continuing, Sheikh Abdullah said under modern conditions anything great or big could be achieved only by institutional effort and team work. "It is only universities that can further the advancement of knowledge whether in the field of humanistic studies or of science. We felt that we should lose no time in equipping ourselves with the framework of a University," Sheikh Abdullah added.

The university will at first function as an examining institution and will be made into a residential University at a later date. A special Jammu and Kashmir University Act enabling constitution of the University was brought into force yesterday. The first examination under the new university will be held in May next year.

DAMODAR VALLEY PROJECT

Dr. Roy's Plea For Finance From Centre And Provinces

CALCUTTA, Nov. 3 (API)—The West Bengal Premier, Dr. B. C. Roy, at a press conference today sought the wholeheartedly cooperation of the Governments of India and the Provinces for speedy execution of the Damodar Valley project, estimated to cost 55 crores of rupees.

He said that the economic difficulties that this province was faced with today, particularly on account of the serious and continuing influx of refugees from across the Eastern border, and the consequent need to increase the production of food and opportunities for profitable employment of the people, compelled them to depend heavily on multi-purpose development projects, of which the Damodar Valley scheme was the biggest and most advanced.

Soviet To Release 14,000 Jap Prisoners

TOKYO, Nov. 3. (Reuter): Soviet authorities are to release 14,000 Japanese prisoners in the second half this month, they told General MacArthur in a letter. This is 36,000 fewer than the 50,000 monthly quota.

MAGDA NACHMAN'S PAINTINGS

Mr. Oscar Brown Opens Exhibition

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

An exhibition of 66 paintings by Mme. Magda Nachman was opened tonight by Mr. Oscar Brown, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Institute of Foreign Languages, Outram Road, Fort.

This is the second exhibition of the Leningrad-born artist's works in the city within two years. The show, which was organised by the Bombay Art Society, will remain open till November 13.

Describing himself as one ignorant of painting, but a keen student of aesthetics, Mr. Oscar Brown, in a witty speech on the occasion said: "I have drawn only one picture in my life, and, for that, I received a terrible flogging. I drew it in my French class. It was a caricature of my bulky master—I never meddled with Art again, and today, perhaps I am competent only to talk on the art of crime or 'murder as a fine art'.

Mr. Brown introduced Mme. Nachman to the audience and hoped that art lovers would patronise her by buying a number of her paintings.

NAGPUR, Nov. 1 (UPI).—Lt.-Col. A. N. Bose, Principal, Medical College, Nagpur, died last evening. He had been ailing for some time. Funeral which took place this morning was largely attended.

GOVERNMENT CONTROL OF FISHERIES TRADE

Mr. G. D. Tapase Outlines New Project For Bombay

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

That there was a proposal before the Government to regulate and control the prices of fish, was revealed by Mr. G. D. Tapase, Minister for Fisheries to the Government of Bombay, in an interview today.

Mr. Tapase said that though Government had not yet made any decision in the matter, which had still to be fully considered, he personally felt that the fixing of prices would not be beneficial to fishermen though from the point of view of consumers such a measure was essential.

60 P.C. FISH-EATERS IN PROVINCE

Mr. Tapase told reporters that 60 per cent of the people of the Province were fish-eaters and this number had been largely augmented by the arrival of fish-eating refugees from Sind.

Government's target of increasing the total catch of fish in Bombay coastal waters so as to ensure adequate supplies to fully meet the demand of the population of the City and the mofussil will be reached at the present rate of progress, at the latest within 1950.

FIXING PRICES

Government will not, however, be able to rest on their oars once this target is reached. Day by day more and more non-fish-eaters are joining the fold of fish-eaters, whose numbers are fast increasing.

Provision would have to be made to catch and eater fish for the newly initiated.

If and when the question of fixation of prices is decided upon, the method adopted would be to sell fish by weight in pounds, as is the case with meat. Fish is sold by weight in most European countries and Madras is trying the experiment.

The question of fixing prices for different varieties of fish will also have to be tackled satisfactorily, before any legislation in this direction is mooted.

BENEFIT TO FISHMERMEN

The Government of Bombay were doing their utmost to see that only fishermen derived the fullest benefit of the sweat of their brow and that middle-men who made the fattest profits in the trade at the moment, were eliminated as early as possible.

Towards this end, fisherfolk on Bombay's entire littoral were being educated. Government also encouraged their functioning in all aspects of the industry by granting them handsome subsidies to start co-operative societies for the marketing of fish caught in the mofussil waters.

The nett catch in the boom season last year was more than 55,000 tons. This year this modest figure is expected to be exceeded by a few more thousand tons. The prospects so far are very promising as the Ratnagiri and Karwar fishing seasons have already commenced with big yields. The season would run into the early part of next year.

In Bulsar and other fishing tracts in Gujerat fishermen would now leave for a three month cruise of home waters and would return home after the season was over.

DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRIES

Besides directly assisting fishermen in increasing production and exporting fish from distant coastal villages to Bombay by motor-propelled seacraft, Government had themselves undertaken the development of several industries, which were a bye-product of the fishing industry. These industries consisted of the manufacture of shark-liver oil and tablets, fish-glue, fish-meal for manure for which there was an ever-increasing demand, gelatine and several other commercial products.

IMPORT BY AIR

Importing fish into the City by air, the Minister for Fisheries, described would be an uneconomic proposition and, therefore, Government did not deem it necessary to give it any special attention.

The fishermen's co-operative societies were doing very well and he made a special mention of the Binga Fishermen's Co-operative Society, in a Coastal village near Karwar which with the Somnath and another launch did marvellously well.

DEEP-SEA FISHING

Regarding deep sea-fishing, Mr. Tapase told repoters that the Government of India had a trawler operating in Bombay waters. Hence the Bombay Government did not deem it necessary to duplicate the experiment. Side by side with the Central Government's trawlers two private trawers, one of which was the "Tongcol" and several boats which had been transferred to Bombay waters from Sind after partition, were also functioning in deep sea waters and the catchers which were quite encouraging found an eager market in Bombay.

The Government of Bombay had sent Dr. Kulkarni to America to specialise in fisheries training.

TOWNSHIP FOR REFUGEES

Delhi To Supply Building Material To Provinces

DELHI, Nov. 3, (API): The Ministry of Relief and Rehabilitation have secured regular monthly quotas of building materials, such as, steel, A. C. sheets, pipes and fittings, which will be supplied to Provinces and States on indents placed through them.

The Government of India have taken this step following their general directive to Provinces and States to build at least one township for refugees from Pakistan.

In a communication addressed to all Provincial and State Governments, the Ministry of Relief and Rehabilitation have informed them that monthly quotas of 100,000 feet of pipes and a corresponding number of fittings, 500 tons of A. C. sheets and supplies of steel have been placed at their disposal for use in refugee housing schemes. The Governments in need of these materials have been invited to send in their demands by the 20th of each month or supply during the subsequent month.

The Government of India have laid down a procedure for expediting refugee housing schemes. Hitherto the procedure has been for Provincial and State Governments to prepare individual housing schemes piece-meal and submit these to the Government of India for technical and financial examination. Now the various Governments have been requested only to indicate broadly the numbers and types of housing schemes they intend to undertake, Population for which different schemes are intended to cater and the anticipated cost of construction per unit.

HOUSING SCHEMES

The Government of India have urged the Provincial and State Governments to prepare their housing schemes as soon as possible. After these have been given preliminary thought by the Government of India, representatives of the various Governments concerned and the technical advisers would be invited to New Delhi for personal discussion. The Government of India would, at this stage, be in a position to make clear to the Provincial and State Governments the type and quantum of assistance that would be forthcoming from the centre.

The important problem of shortage of building materials would remain. The centre has requested provincial and state Governments to press into service, as far as possible, local resources and local types of materials so that the demand for items like steel and cement may be kept down to the minimum.

Stikker-Hatta Talks

GOOD OFFICES COMMITTEE CALLS FOR PEACE

BATAVIA, Nov. 3 (Reuter): On the eve of tomorrow's vital talks between Dr. D. U. Stikker, Dutch Foreign Minister, and Dr. Mohammed Hatta, Republican Premier, the Security Council's Good Offices Committee announced today it had called on both sides for strict observance of the truce.

The Committee was particularly concerned about the crossing of the truce line by armed units and about broadcasts, which might needlessly create misunderstanding and tension between the parties, the communique said.

Dr. Stikker is expected tomorrow to press Dr. Hatta for proof of the Republic's capacity to keep the truce before reporting to the Netherlands Government whether he considers it useful to resume political negotiations.

Republicans believe the Dutch cabinet may order the Dutch ary to march on Jogjakarta, Republican capital, if Dr. Stikker reports unfavourably.

At a private ceremony tonight, the retiring Lieutenant Governor-General, Dr. Hubertus Van Mook, last Dutch official to hold this rank in 350 years of Dutch control in Indonesia, transferred his powers to Dr. Louis Beel, former Dutch Premier.

Dr. Beel, hwo arrived by air earlier today, will hold the position of High Commissioner.

He is expected to work closely with a new Indonesian Interim Federal Government with a three-man all-Indonesia directorate in control.

The formation of this new Government will be one of Dr. Beel's first tasks.

A Dutch spokesman today apologised to correspondents for the action of Dutch military Police who prevented them from interviewing Dr. Beel on his arrival at Batavia airport.

Motor Cyclist Killed In Accident

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Following a collision in which a motor cycle and a postal van were involved at Matunga Road to-day Mr. M. V. Mendis, the motor cyclist, was seriously injured. He succumbed to his injured on the spot.

He dead body was later removed to the City Morgue where the Bombay Coroner will hold an inquest tomorrow.

TAXI DRIVER ARRESTED

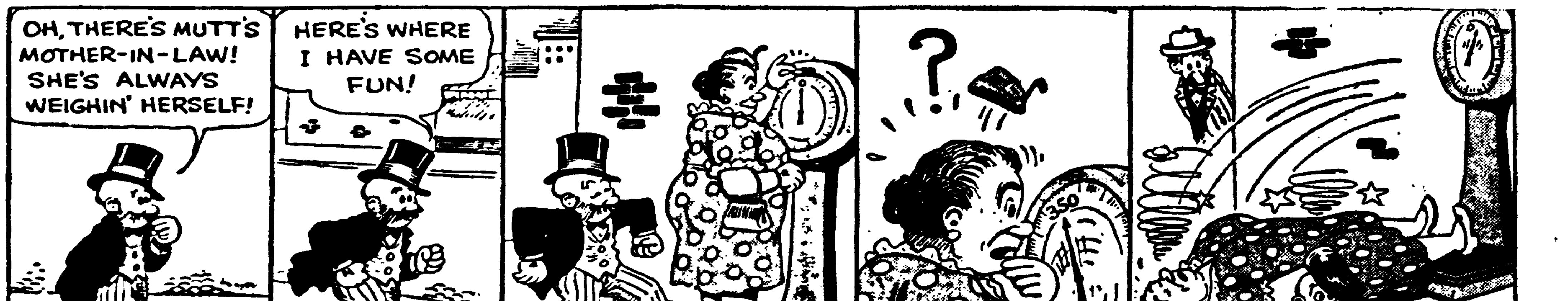
BOMBAY, Wednesday

Dhyansingh Achruram, driver of Taxi Number BMT 1774 was arrested by the Bhoiwada police and produced before Mr. Kantilal Thakore, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum today.

It was stated that about 5 a.m. on Tuesday, he drove his vehicle in negligent manner and knocked down a pedestrian and caused injuries to two others sleeping on a footpath.

He was enlarged on bail.

MUTT AND JEFF—This Will Have To Come Under The Heading—"Dead Weight"! By BUD FISHER


OH, THERE'S MUTT'S MOTHER-IN-LAW! SHE'S ALWAYS WEIGHIN' HERSELF!
HERE'S WHERE I HAVE SOME FUN!
?
350
Fisher

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